MORNING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

MORNING EDITION

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

No. 15,459 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1942 第三種郵便物認可　昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

BATTERED CORREGIDOR ISLAND AT DEATH'S DOOR UNDER FURIOUS ONSLAUGHTS FROM LAND AND AIR

ARMY ANNOUNCES 5-YEAR PLAN TO ACHIEVE SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN COTTON IN EAST ASIA SPHERE

Calls for Output of Millions of Piculs A Year

BRIGHT FUTURE SEEN

The Imperial Army moved on Thursday to achieve a condition of self-sufficiency in the vital material of raw cotton in the area which embraces the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Plans prepared by the Overseas Ministry on the basis of data furnished by the Army, calling for a substantial increase in the output of cotton in areas under Japanese occupation in the South under a five year program, were explained by the Army to representatives of principal cotton mills, cotton trading companies and other concerns interested in the development of resources overseas, and instructions were given to those present concerning the execution of the measures.

The occasion was taken by the Army to designate those industrialists who will be permitted to participate in the execution of the plan.

The program, as revealed by the Army on Thursday, calls for the adjustment of industries in Japanese-occupied areas in the South to secure production of raw cotton in millions of piculs a year. The program is to be completed in five years.

Thursday's meeting, which was held at 11 a.m., was attended by the representatives of principal cotton mills and cotton trading companies. They were Shingo Tsuda, president of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company, Gengo Kodera, president of the Dai Nippon Spinning Company, Kenzo Oida, president of the Toyo Spinning Company, Chubei Ito, chairman of the Kureha Spinning Company, Kinta Tsukada, chairman of the Toyo Cotton Trading Company, Kihachiro Shiozaki, president of the Dai Nippon Cotton Trading Company, Bumpei Hori, president of the Fuji Gassed Spinning Company, and Hideichi Yamanaka, managing director of the Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

Concerns interested in development of resources overseas were represented by Kyohei Kato, president of the Taiwan Development Company, Komanosuke Sasaki, president of the Oriental Development Company, Katsunosuke Shimada, chairman of the Mitsui Agriculture and Forestry Company, and Masaharu Sakamoto, president of the Tozan Agricultural Company.

More than 30 officials were present on behalf of the Overseas Ministry which had the responsibility of drafting the program. They included Overseas Vice-Minister Tetsuzo Ueda and Director Tokuji Takeuchi of the Industry Bureau of the Overseas Ministry.

Yoshizumi Explains Plan

The plan was explained to the gathering by Major-General Masao Yoshizumi, Director of the Equipment Bureau of the War Ministry.

The Army, he said, which has been holding conferences with the Government organs concerned concerning ways and means of re-orienting industrial policies in areas under Japanese occupation with a view to enabling them to contribute to Japan's economy instead of the economy of America and Britain as has hitherto been the case, has decided to take in hand the work of reorganizing the industries of the Southern area.

The Army, Major-General Yoshizumi proceeded, placing Dr. Nakaya Enomoto, professor at the Agricultural Department of Kyoto Imperial University, Kozaburo Shiraishi, director of the Federation of Spinners' Associations of Japan, and Hiroshi Kanasugi, permanent official of the Overseas Ministry, on the non-regular staff of the War Ministry, had dispatched them to the Philippine Islands to study the problem of reorganizing the sugar industry of the islands and of the portion of the area now under sugar which should be brought under cotton.

The reports made by these experts, Major-General Yoshizumi said, were made the basis for concrete measures worked out by the Overseas Ministry for the operation of the Army's policy for increasing the production of raw cotton in the Southern area.

Major-General Yoshizumi estimated that under the plan which will be completed in five years, the annual crop of cotton in the Southern

(Continued on Page 2)

Colonel Morimoto Killed in Airplane Accident Over Ise

Colonel Hideo Morimoto, chief of the Third Economic Bureau of the North China Liaison Office of the China Affairs Board, was killed in an airplane accident on March 24 over Ise Bay, near Nagoya, it was officially announced by the China Affairs Board Thursday. Colonel Morimoto had been proceeding to Tokyo from China on official business when the accident occurred. Simultaneously with his death, Colonel Morimoto was promoted to a major-general and to the "Chokunin" rank. In recognition of his distinguished services as an air corps commander in China during the China Affair, he was previously decorated with the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite.

FRANCO-REICH UNITY PLANNED BY LAVAL

Reinstatement Into Cabinet Blasts Anglo-U.S. Hopes Of Estrangement

MEETS PETAIN AND DARLAN

Proposes to Hand Over Railways to Germany—Rommel Already Getting Supplies

Domei

LISBON, April 15.—The last hopes of Great Britain and the United States to separate France and Germany were blasted with the return of Pierre Laval to the Vichy Cabinet as it is now believed he will work for the rapid strengthening of Franco-German cooperation, according to a Reuters report received here today.

Mr. Laval has followed up his "moral coup d'etat" of yesterday by taking Premier Marshal Henri Philippe Petain and Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Francois Darlan into consultation today, and he lost no time in getting down to his main business, which is to help the Germans.

It is believed Mr. Laval is proposing to hand over to Germany virtual control of the main railway line from Marseilles, on the Mediterranean, via Lyons to Strasbourg on the French-German border, the report said, adding, that already some very heavy traffic has passed over this line with supplies for Colonel-General Erwin Rommel, Commander-in-Chief of the German Mechanized Forces in Libya.

With the reinstatement of Mr. Laval, it is reported a sweeping reorganization of the Vichy Cabinet will be carried out, which will probably see the appointment to power of those sympathizers of Germany such as Jacques Doriot, leader of the French People's Party, Marcel Deat, and Henri Moysset, both prominent leaders in occupied France.

Laval Meets Leaders

Domei

BERLIN, April 15.—Pierre Laval, former French Vice-Premier, who recently was reinstated in the Vichy Cabinet, has conferred in Paris with a number of French leaders in the occupied territories in connection with proposed changes in the Vichy Government, the German News Agency reported here from Paris today.

Among those received by Mr. Laval were Count Fernand de Brinon, Ambassador-at-large and French liaison officer with the German authorities in Paris; General Brideux, of the French delegation in the occupied territories; Adrian Marquet, Mayor of Bordeaux; Marcel Deat, French leader in occupied France; Jacques Doriot, former Communist leader, and a number of well-known Paris journalists.

According to the D.N.B. report, Mr. Laval will return to Vichy tomorrow morning to confer further with Premier Marshal Henri Philippe Petain and Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Francois Darlan.

GRAVE ISSUES ARISE IN AMERICA DUE TO CHANGES IN FRANCE

Government Remains Silent, But Official Circles Are Nervous

4 MAIN PROBLEMS

Transfer of Vichy's Fleet to Germany Is Most Feared

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 15.—While United States Government authorities are refraining from commenting upon the reorganization of the French Government, because no detailed reports have been received from Rear-Admiral William D. Leahy, United States Ambassador to Vichy, official circles in Washington today opined that as a result of Mr. Laval's assumption of an important post in the French Government the United States will face grave problems, according to a Washington dispatch.

The new problems facing America include:

1. Transfer of the French Fleet to Germany, which has been feared by the United States and Britain, is liable to be realized.

2. It has become necessary to prevent various bases in French North Africa from falling into German hands.

3. It has also become necessary to check France's access to Japan.

4. The question has arisen whether the United States should occupy the French Islands in the Western Hemisphere during the current war in order to prevent the French territories from being used by the Axis Powers as bases of offensives upon communication lines of the United States.

Much has been said concerning policies to be taken by the United States following the reorganization of the French Government, including severance of diplomatic relations with France and occupation of the French Islands.

While reporting that the withdrawal of Ambassador Leahy from France has been strongly voiced by both Government and civil circles, the New York Times today asserted that as Ambassador Leahy is executing the important duty of watching the European situation, such matters as severance of diplomatic relations and recognition of the de Gaulle regime cannot be considered for the present.

Meanwhile, suspension of economic aid to France is voiced in one of the Government circles.

In any case, American attitude following Mr. Laval's return to the French Cabinet is attracting the attention of various circles.

HONGKONG NEW STRUCTURE

City to Be Divided Into Three Administrative Districts

Domei

HONGKONG, April 16.—The Japanese Government-General of Hongkong has decided to divide the entire occupied territory of Hongkong into three administrative districts of Hongkong, Kowloon and New Territory, according to a Government-General Decree issued today.

A local administrative office will be established in each district with a Chairman and Vice-Chairman for each local administrative office. Each administrative office will have three departments, namely, General Affairs, Economic and Sanitation, it was learned.

MACKENZIE KING IN U.S.

Canadian Prime Minister Attends Pacific War Council Meeting

Domei

LISBON, April 15.—William Lyon Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, arrived in Washington this morning from Montreal and attended a meeting of the Pacific War Council, which was held at 3 p.m. today, it was reported here from Washington today.

Mr. King reportedly will stay at the White House as guest of President Roosevelt.

It was believed the Canadian Prime Minister will hold important conversations with United States leaders on measures for American-Canadian collaboration during his stay in Washington, the report said.

Many U.S. Troops Suffer From 'Bombphobia'—Astounded by Japanese Soldiers' Iron Nerve

"The Japanese soldiers certainly have iron nerves! They break through our strongest defenses!" These and many similar remarks are being made by American soldiers who are amazed at the strength of the Imperial Army, and many of them are shaking from "bombphobia," a sickness caused from extreme fear of bombing, report three Nichi Nichi correspondents in Bataan after their interview with some wounded American soldiers in an American field hospital.

"In a dense forest at the foot of Mt. Mariveles in Bataan Peninsula is a large field hospital where more than 2,000 American soldiers are lying sick or wounded," the report goes. "The hospital is a magnificent one with a dance hall, a bar, a gambling room, and other extravagant facilities. No one would think that it is a field hospital.

"Many of the inmates, who are mostly victims of the Bataan attack by the Imperial Army, are suffering from 'bombphobia'. The Imperial Army must have given them quite a scare. They can be heard moaning, 'Look out! A bomb! I'm afraid . . . !'"

The report also quotes some of the impressions given by wounded Americans of the Bataan attack.

Lieutenant J.— "I was hit in the head by Japanese shrapnel at the foot of Mt. Samat. I pretended that I was badly wounded and got a lift on the stretcher. The very thought of the attack makes me shiver."

Sergeant Y.— "I had a terrible time controlling four of my men who were in fits of fright from the terrific Japanese bombardment. I was lucky to get out of that attack with only a slight wound in my leg. But I want to get well quickly so that I can dance again."

An army truck driver— "I think I'm the unluckiest fellow on this earth. I enlisted last February when the Army called for truck

(Continued on Page 2)

NEW ALLIED FRONT CALLED IMPOSSIBLE

Coming German Counter-Offensive Cannot Be Curbed Due To Lack of Ships

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 15.—Creation of a second Allied front in Europe to weaken the coming German counter-offensive against the Soviet Union is impossible, mainly because of the lack of ships, La Nacion editorially declared today.

Despite the negotiations now being carried on in London by General George C. Marshall, United States Chief of Staff, and Harry Hopkins, United States Lease-Lend administrator to Britain, intended to convince the British Government of the necessity of creating another front, Prime Minister Winston Churchill will oppose strongly this plan as he realizes its difficulties from the military standpoint, the journal said.

Eight Tons Per Soldier

Calculating that eight tons of shipping would be necessary to transport each soldier, including equipment and food, La Nacion asserted that a gigantic naval force would have to be organized in order to face the 30 German divisions in France for it would be necessary to count at least double the forces, or 1,200,000 men.

Furthermore, they must be prepared to brave constant fire from German bases in France, the paper said, adding, Prime Minister Winston Churchill knows how many ships were lost during the evacuation of the 250,000 British troops from Dunkerque.

Work Must Be Speeded

Meanwhile, Rear-Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, declared yesterday in Washington that if

(Continued on Page 2)

AUSTRALIA REFUSES TO AID MACARTHUR

Canberra Military Authorities Unwilling to Transfer Actual Power to New Commander

Domei

LISBON, April 15.—Bitter feeling and friction between the Australian and American forces have finally come to surface in connection with the recent appointment of General Douglas MacArthur, former commander of the American forces in the Philippines, as the Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific area, according to reliable information reaching here from Melbourne.

The Australian military authorities, greatly dissatisfied with the appointment of General MacArthur, are reported to be still unwilling to transfer actual power over to the United States officer.

According to a spokesman of the American expeditionary forces in Australia, despite his appointment as the supreme commander of the Allied forces in the Southwestern Pacific area by the Pacific War Council in Washington, General MacArthur has not yet been given actual power. He added, the only change which has occurred was the transferring of his military headquarters from the Philippines to Australia.

Strongly denying the above statement, however, Premier John Curtin of Australia, in a statement published recently, declared that, as far as the Australian Government is concerned, there is no room to doubt General MacArthur's authority as the supreme military commander in the Southwestern Pacific area.

He added that the Australian Government fully recognized his authority as it was notified already to the United States Government.

Meantime, President Roosevelt, in a press interview recently, is re-

(Continued on Page 2)

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

LAVAL OUTLINES NEW POLICIES

MADRID, April 16.—The latest information from the French capital states that immediately upon acceptance as chief of state of the French Government, Pierre Laval made public in an official statement the future basic policies of the new government. In the course of the interview, Mr. Laval said that his policies will be based on the following problems:

- **(1) Maintenance of integrity of the French Empire.**
- **(2) France's attitude in the war between Germany and Britain.**
- **(3) Disposition of the problems concerning Alsace, which would be possible only through a friendly relation with Germany.**
- **(4) The conquest of Europe is actually a revolution and Europe's effort must be directed toward the establishment of peace and elimination of economic misery.**

HUGH JOHNSON PASSES AWAY

BUENOS AIRES, April 16.—According to words reaching here, General Hugh S. Johnson, prominent American soldier, lawyer, and industrialist, has passed away. General Johnson was the organizer of the famous National Recovery Administration which was created in the United States nine years ago. Subsequently, he was appointed director of Federal Relief Work in New York City. At the time of his death, General Johnson was in his 60th year.

ROOSEVELT PLACED UNDER HEAVY FIRE AFTER BATAAN LOSS

Isolationist Brookes Gaining Popularity in Senatorial Election Campaign

PRESIDENT CRITICIZED

Anti-Administration Movement Gains Momentum Following Military Defeats

One effect in the United States of the fall of the Bataan Peninsula which the people of the United States had been led to understand was impregnable has been an increase in the tendency for the people of the United States to call in question the leadership of the Roosevelt Administration, says the Stockholm correspondent of the Yomiuri.

The correspondent, quoting a Washington dispatch, says that there has been a sharp decline in the popularity of President Roosevelt and his Administration since the reduction of the Bataan Peninsula, and in support of his contention he points out the increasing support of the American public for C. Wayland Brookes, Republican Senator and leader of the Isolationists, in his campaign in the State election of Illinois in which he is seeking re-election.

Was Great Disappointment

"The fall of the Bataan Peninsula was a far greater disappointment to the people of America than anticipated," says the Yomiuri correspondent. "Until the news of the reduction of the peninsula was received the thought had never entered the minds of the American people that the one remaining American stronghold in East Asia would fall.

"It is a notable fact that the anti-Roosevelt movement throughout the United States has been making steady headway since the fall of the peninsula. The Americans are resentful of the ineffectuality of the Roosevelt Administration which had no choice but to leave the defenders of the peninsula to their fate. Their shock at the news of the capture of the peninsula was all the greater because of the fact that President Roosevelt had been dinning into their ears that the American-Philippine forces defending the peninsula under General MacArthur would never yield an inch of ground.

Interested in Elections

"As the prestige of the Roosevelt Administration suffers, the American masses are taking an increased interest in the outcome of the State election in Illinois in which Senator Brookes, leader of the Isolationists, and a critic of Roosevelt policies, is seeking re-election. There is a steady gain in support for the Senator. Observers see in this, evidence of the mounting tendency of the American public to doubt the ability of the Roosevelt Administration to guide the destiny of the country in the present emergency. The consensus of opinion in informed quarters is that the Republicans who are upholding the policy of avoiding foreign entanglements will return to power before long.

"President Roosevelt is exerting every effort to put his administration in standing with the people. There are increasing indications that he is doomed to find himself in a position similar to that in which the late Woodrow Wilson was placed at the time of the World War 1. President Roosevelt has reportedly been completely upset since the Hawaiian debacle."

President is Worried

Domei

LISBON, April 15.—As the war in the Pacific entered the fourth month with one reverse after another for the Allies, the American public apparently is still maintaining a detached and apathetic view of the war despite all efforts of the United States Government to shake it out of its lethargy, it was reported here today.

Strongly individualistic and inclined to stress the importance of their own viewpoint, various factions within the United States are raucously proclaiming the need for a multitude of measures for the execution of the war, further confusing the American public as to the Allied war aims, it was disclosed.

The unconcerned attitude of the great masses of Americans toward the war may be seen in the report by Daniel W. Bell, Undersecretary of the Treasury Department, read today by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican of Michigan, in the

(Continued on Page 2)

HUGE COLUMNS OF FIRE, SMOKE SHOOT HIGH INTO SKIES FROM SO-CALLED IMPREGNABLE FORT

4 Japanese Firms Open for Business In Burmese Capital

Marking the Burmese New Year Day on Thursday, four Japanese corporations, including the Yokohama Specie Bank, opened for business in former buildings of British interests in and around Merchant Street, business center of Rangoon, the Nichi Nichi reports from the Burmese capital. The Yokohama Specie Bank was placed in the former building of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha in that of the National Insurance Corporation, the Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha in that of the National Bank of India, and the Nippon Menka (Cotton Trading) Company in the Steel Brothers Corporation, the paper says.

NEW DAWN BREAKS OVER PHILIPPINES

People Awaken to Fact That They Belong to the Asiatic Race

Extricating themselves from deep-rooted Americanism, the Filipinos are gradually awakening to the fact that they belong to the Asiatic race and are voluntarily responding to the new method of education in the Philippines, says a Manila dispatch to the Asahi. The dispatch runs substantially as follows:

"The vitally important factor in the construction of a new Philippines is the necessity of a spiritual change among the people of the Filipino race. Due to more than four decades of American influence in the islands, the younger generation was prone to lose its Asiatic spirit in pursuit of American civilization and gayety. The task calling for urgency, therefore, is to revive the true Asiatic spirit among the Filipino youths, and toward this end, it is absolutely necessary to adopt a new method of education.

"In another word, a 'serum' will be 'injected' into the heart of the Filipinos, the race which had for ages been subjected to unwarranted pressure, in order to give birth to a new spirit.

"Claro M. Rector, former Philippines Secretary of Agriculture & Commerce who was recently appointed to the post of Secretary of Education and Welfare, said in his recent address:

" 'It is the highest honor for me to have been given an opportunity of rectifying the educational structure of the Philippines appropriate to the situation currently confronting the islands. The War of Greater East Asia has taught us many lessons which we could never have learned during peacetime. Up to now, the leaders have been too engrossed in giving unpractical education while the younger set, intoxicated with freedom and pleasure, neglected to foster moral principles which were held high among our forefathers in their daily lives.

Sought 'Pleasant' Work

" 'The so-called intellectual class of people among the Filipinos, reluctant to use their energy in physical labor, have continued for years to seek pleasant work such as would not call for any strenuous movement of their hands and body. This was the result of a grave mistake in the past educational policy of the Philippines.

" 'In order to build up real virtue, to give spiritual training and to give practical education, it is absolutely necessary and urgent to introduce a new system of education in the islands. Efforts must be exercised to make the youths of today understand their responsibilities as Filipino citizens. We must strive to enhance the virtue of patriotism, honesty, truth, character and filial piety which has remained forgotten among the Filipinos for years.'

"Mr. Rector's speech was unanimously approved by those present at the meeting for it is no exaggeration to say that virtually no real education existed in the Philippines.

"With the object of helping out the Filipino from their dilemma, the military administrators in the islands recently gave the following fundamental policies for a new education in the Philippines.

"1. To make the Filipinos understand the significance of their role

(Continued on Page 2)

Enemy's Gun Batteries Almost Completely Silenced

TERRIFIC EXPLOSIONS

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN PHILIPPINES, April 16.—The island of Corregidor is now on the verge of collapse before the furious artillery and air attacks of the Imperial Forces.

Violent bombardments have been continued since early this morning by Japanese artillery units from positions on the Bataan Peninsula, while Japanese Army aircraft, swarming over the enemy emplacements on the island, repeatedly poured down torrent after torrent of explosives during this morning.

With columns of fire belching high up into the air and enveloped by black smoke, the island stronghold of the enemy is now at death's door.

Enemy Fire Weak

Domei

BATAAN FRONT, April 16.—Japanese heavy artillery yesterday continued to rain large-caliber shells on American positions on the isolated island of Corregidor.

Enemy fire from the battered island fortress was weak and intermittent yesterday, indicating the heavy damage inflicted by Japanese artillery barrage as well as by the aerial assaults in the preceding few days.

A heavy squall which arose in the afternoon did not interrupt the steady pounding of the Japanese artillery.

Death From the Skies

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, April 16.—Japanese Army air formations sweeping over Manila Bay yesterday dived through low hanging clouds and showered deadly charges on remaining military establishments and artillery batteries in the central region of Corregidor Island.

In cooperative action, Japanese Navy warplanes thundered over southeastern Corregidor and battered vital military emplacements there.

Japanese Army warplanes which took to the air at noon yesterday, fought against a driving squall as well as enemy artillery blasts which however, became markedly feeble as a result of heavy Japanese strafing. All attacking planes safely returned to their bases after the operations.

Enemy artillery resistance was markedly feeble today as Japanese Army and Navy eagles dived and attacked at will.

Terrific Explosions

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN PHILIPPINES, April 15.—Following up the severe bombing attacks on the northern forts of Corregidor on the preceding day, large formations of Japanese planes yesterday relentlessly pummeled the southern forts, causing terrific explosions at two places, it was disclosed today.

When the raid was over, the forts, which had been putting up a feeble resistance, were practically silenced by the many direct hits scored by the Japanese aircraft, it was further revealed.

Points Around Cebu Blasted

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN PHILIPPINES, April 16.—Terrific bombing attacks on enemy positions in the mountainous sector around Cebu City were conducted by Japanese Army warplanes twice yesterday, in the morning and in the afternoon.

The first raid was effected at 9:20 a.m. while the second attack was made at 2 p.m., causing great damage to the enemy.

REGULAR CABINET MEETING

Ministers Approve Four Draft Imperial Ordinances

Thursday's regular meeting of the Cabinet was held from 10:10 a.m. at Premier General Hideki Tojo's official residence.

Reports were made by Hiroya Ino, Agriculture and Forestry Minister, Nobusuke Kishi, Commerce and Industry Minister, Surgeon-General Chikahiko Koizumi, Welfare Minister, and Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Planning Board, on matters under their respective jurisdictions.

CURTIN SAYS DEFEAT SURE IF WAR DRAGS

Australian Premier Appeals to Nation for National Thrift And Sacrifices

Domei

LISBON, April 15.—In a radio appeal to the people today for national thrift at great sacrifices, Australian Prime Minister John Curtin declared that if the current war becomes an enduring contest, Australia will suffer a severe blow equal to a complete defeat, according to a Reuters dispatch from Canberra.

Faced with the repeated military failures of the Allied Forces both on land, sea and in air, and with the growing menace to Australia, the Canberra Government recently started a strenuous campaign for the absorption of Government bonds and capital savings.

Appealing to the people over the radio to cooperate with the Australian Government in this campaign, Prime Minister Curtin said, "While I do not think that the current war will become a long drawn-out affair, if it does, Australia will suffer a severe blow equal to a complete defeat.

"At present, Australia is devoting one-third of the Government revenue toward war preparations. This is a war of production of war materials, and the people must make the greatest saving of all materials other than those required for war.

"Following the example of the United States, we must increase the production of all war materials at all cost so as to tackle the enemy, who is now challenging the life of Great Britain, the security of our country and democracy."

PUBLICITY MINISTRY HOLDS PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION

Over 1,200 Unique Pictures Put on Display in Nanking Building

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, April 10.—The New China Photographic Exhibition sponsored by the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Publicity was formally opened this morning on the fourth floor of the Sun Building, Nanking Road.

A collection of more than 1,200 unusual photographs of different sizes and colors are on display in eight rooms on the spacious floor. Most of the pictures were taken by a group of reporters of the Central Press Service who recently made a tour of the country to inspect the conditions in New China. They include a large variety of subjects, and among them are a photostat of President Wang Ching-wei's Peace Proposals, portraits of President Wang Ching-wei and snapshots depicting his daily life.

Represented in the exhibits are also the Nanking Peace Memorial, and high officials of the various Yuans and Ministries of the National Government, as well as photographs showing the conditions in the reconstruction of New China.

The exhibition is drawing wide interest among art lovers in the city and is being well attended.

The exhibition is drawing wide interest among art lovers in the city and is being well attended.

IL DUCE ADDRESSES ITALIAN PARATROOPS

Pilots Own Plane to Certain Point to Attend Training Exercises

D.N.B.

ROME, April 15.—The Duce piloted his own plane to an unnamed place in central Italy where he attended the training of Italian parachutist formations.

Subsequently, the Duce made an address to the formations in which he revealed that the parachutist formations of the Italian armed forces, after several years of preliminary training dating back to Balbo, were established as independent special formations in the spring of 1940.

An Italian parachutist formation consists exclusively of volunteers. In the course of this war, Italian parachutists have been employed in the occupation of several islands as well as in North Africa. The formations have been considerably enlarged during the past months.

POLICE HOLD REVIEW

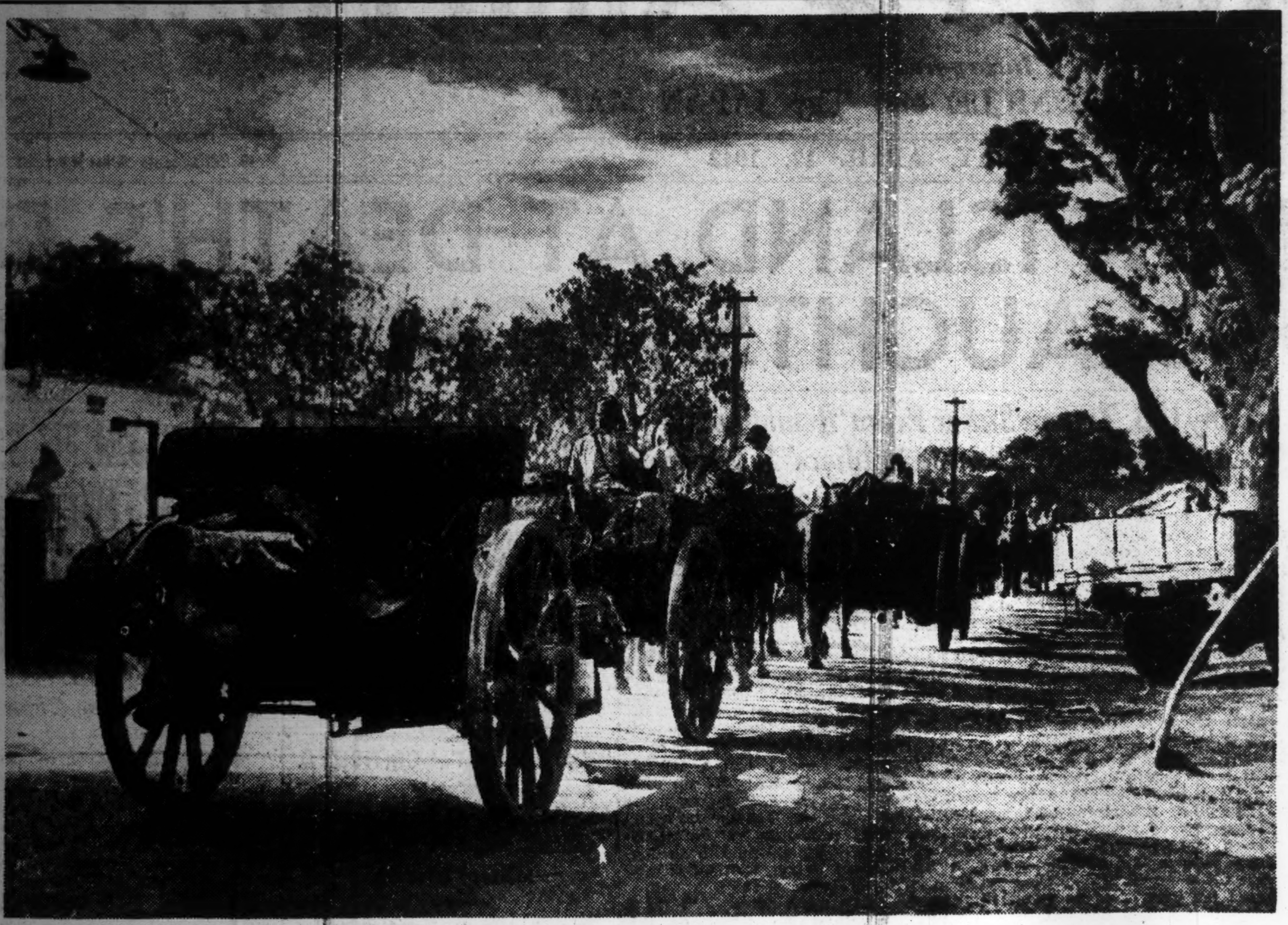
Forces of Hankow Special Municipality Have 3rd Exercise

C.P.S.

HANKOW, April 10.—The third grand review for the forces of the Police Commission of the Hankow Special Municipality was held yesterday in the Chungshan Park with Mayor Chang Jen-Li as the General Director of the review.

Those who supervised the exercises were representatives from the Military Supervisory Committee, the Pacification Commission for Wu-Han Cities, the Police Commission, and other government organs as well as Japanese military, naval and consular authorities. The police taking part in the review numbered 1,500. All the exercises were smartly and efficiently carried out, followed by speeches made by the high officials present.

Cannon Which Will Pound Corregidor



When the tarpaulin covering the mouths of these heavy artillery are removed, the fortress of Corregidor will crumble in a short time. These mounted guns are being rushed through the slim Bataan Peninsula by the Japanese Forces in preparation for a general large-scale assault on the last major enemy base in the Philippine Islands. (Censored by War Ministry)

Army Announces Five-Year Plan

(Continued From Page 1)

area under Japanese occupation will run to millions of piculs.

Major-General Yoshizumi explained that plans are afoot for the cultivation of cotton in areas under the administration of the Navy and in Thailand and French Indo-China. He said that when the anticipated increased output of cotton in these places was added, the estimated increase in the production of the material in the Southern regions under Japanese occupation would reach a tremendous figure.

Foresees Bright Future

He raised the possibility of Japan settling for once the problem of achieving self-sufficiency in cotton in the event of the completion of the five-year cotton program. He stressed that unity between the officials and people would be necessary to realize the plan.

When the policy for increasing the production of cotton in the Southern area has succeeded, Major-General Yoshizumi went on, the condition of Japan's trade with the various component parts of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, which is one-sided, will be remedied, with the result that there will be a smooth interchange of commodities between Japan and the rest of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

He said that the southern cotton, along with the fiber raised in North and Central China, would be enough to fill the minimum requirements of the 1,000,000,000 people of Greater East Asia in addition to meeting fully the needs of the fighting services.

Major-General Yoshizumi said that the authorities of the War Ministry were fully aware of technical difficulties attending the execution of the southern cotton policy. He expressed the determination of the Army to overcome the problem of increasing the production of cotton in the Southern area, however difficult, explaining that it would be inadvisable to rely solely on Chinese cotton remembering the food situation which has developed in North China as a result of the stoppage of shipments of Australian wheat to East Asia following the war.

Concluding, Major-General Yoshizumi said to the following effect:

"Even in the event of the success of the policy for increasing the production of cotton in the Southern region, not much cotton will be available in Japan Proper apart from what is needed for the fighting services and defense industries and for the manufacture of goods designated by the authorities. This would be an inconvenience with which the people of Japan should be glad to put up in view of the position of leadership they occupy among the races of Greater East Asia.

"We saw to it that the parties permitted to engage in the work of increasing the production of cotton in the Southern region were keenly interested in the acquirement of raw cotton and had the enthusiasm and the ability to carry out the work. The list of these parties may be increased according to circumstances."

Chungking Gas Shortage

Domei

SHANGHAI, April 16.—Owing to the severe shortage of gasoline caused by the cutting off of the Burma route by Japanese Forces, Chungking authorities yesterday ordered the China Traffic Corporation to suspend instantly bus services throughout southwestern China according to information reaching here from Chungking today.

Today's Press Comments

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Wider Range of View

MIYAKO—Resonant and metallic sound of electric hammers striking against the steel framework now being erected for the Greater East Asia edifice can be heard clearly now that the enemies of Asia such as the United States and Britain have been practically ousted from this part of the world. However, the great task of "pacifying the world's disturbances" has hardly been half-finished.

The glory and bravery of the Imperial Japanese Forces is reflected in all corners of the world. The war gains attained thus far have surpassed all human expectations. But we must not forget for a moment our ultimate objective. Until the final day of complete annihilation of the enemy, we should not forget to proceed along the course which we have set for ourself, that is, leading and guiding East Asia.

As the objective of the fighting services of the nation remains unchanged there will be no alteration or variation in the administrative policies of Japan at home or abroad. The people must be determined to fight and never relax its resolve to crush the enemy.

Difference Between Yamato-damashii and the Anglo-American Spirit

CHUGAI SHOGYO—It was only a half year ago that the United States and Britain formed the anti-Japanese encirclement front to menace Japan or resorted to an economic blockade in order to stifle this country. They were under the false impression then that Japan could be coerced into submission if they willed, and, buoyed up by this over-confidence in their powers, they adopted an exceedingly haughty attitude. In the War of Greater East Asia, which subsequently broke out, however, they have suffered one crushing defeat after another, and Britain is now about to lose her command of the Indian Ocean, while the loss of the Bataan Peninsula is forcing America to withdraw to the other side of the Pacific.

It is interesting to watch what strategical plans the enemy countries propose to adopt now that their anti-Japanese encirclement line has been broken to pieces. The highest military leaders of Britain and America are holding a secret conference in London at present, but judging from their poor war records up to the present, it is hardly likely that they can evolve any formidable strategical plans. The difference between Yamato-damashii (the Japanese spirit) and the Anglo-American spirit has been so vividly brought to light by the battles so far fought.

The surrender of many high ranking officers including the army commander, which has actually taken place, is utterly beyond the imagination of Japanese officers and men who are inspired by Bushido. Japanese Bushido does not recognize surrender. To yield to the enemy is the most despicable and disgraceful conduct in the light of Bushido, which enjoins death, not surrender, when defeated in battle.

This spirit of Bushido is probably what American and British officers and men cannot understand. Nor is there any indication that the highest commanders of the United States and Britain are doing their best in the discharge of their duties on the battlefield. They sadly lack the spirit to face danger at the risk of their lives. They always dispose colonial soldiers on the first line, themselves taking shelter in positions of comparative safety. In the event of the defeat of the colonial troops in the firing lines, these commanders choose to surrender with alacrity. It would be surprising if the armies under such commanders were not defeated in any battle. Here is food for deep thought on the part of the political leaders of the United States and Britain.

Manchoukuo's Second Five-Year Plan

HOCHI—The Planning Board is studying the draft Manchoukuo second five-year program in the light of the materials mobilization program for the 1942-43 fiscal year, and from present indications a decision will be made on the Manchoukuo program very shortly. An idea of the importance of the Manchoukuo plan will be seen from the fact that it has a vital bearing on Japan's second materials mobilization program.

According to Economic Vice-Minister Aoki of Manchoukuo, under the second five-year program, special efforts will be made by Manchoukuo to develop the miscellaneous goods industry. Manchoukuo would export sundry goods, taking tin, rubber, and other materials from the Southern Regions under Japanese occupation.

The first five-year program of Manchoukuo called for development of heavy industries in the country. For a country to be efficient it must excel in heavy as well as light industries. Now that the industries vital to the defense of the country have been extended, it is natural that Manchoukuo should turn its attention to the development of light industries.

The Manchoukuo Economic Vice-Minister has revealed that the Government has decided to make it compulsory for corporations operating in the country to own national bonds. This, along with the move to adjust prices also decided on by the Government, will go a long way in overcoming the problems confronting the State.

New Allied Front Held Impossible

(Continued From Page 1)

the limit of 8,000,000 tons is to be reached this year, work in the shipyards must be accelerated.

"Until this important factor of naval industry is obtained, it is worthless to think about ambitious strategic plans," he said.

"Substitution of lost tonnage and decrease in ship losses are prerequisites to the creation of a second front in the future, which today seems so chimerical," Rear-Admiral Land declared.

Australia Refuses To Aid MacArthur

(Continued From Page 1)

ported to have emphatically stated that General MacArthur has been appointed the supreme commander of the army, navy and air forces of the Allied forces in the Southwestern Pacific.

Despite the statements by both Premier Curtin and President Roosevelt, it is generally believed there is serious conflict between the American and Australian forces as to General MacArthur's authority in Australia.

U.S. Troops Suffer From 'Bombphobia'

(Continued From Page 1)

drivers for the Philippine Army. The term being one year and the salary not bad, I thought it would be better to see the Philippines at the government's expense than stay at home as a farmer. But look what has happened to me. I'm not going to make a soldier of any of my children or even my grandchildren."

Sub-lieutenant F.— "Being an aeronautic engineer, I know something about airplanes. I was surprised at the number of planes Japan has, and what's more, even the queerest looking ones can fight well."

Lieutenant L.— "We fought as well as we could, but the Japanese planes bombed all our gasoline and food stock, and we had to go hungry for days. The Japanese soldiers ought to be strong when their stomachs are always so well filled."

Captain C.— "I can't figure out what kind of nerves the Japanese soldiers have. I had my men construct the deepest trenches possible, and they were supposed to be absolutely indestructible, but the Japanese soldiers came rushing in from the front and jumped into our trenches. They don't know what fear is."

Sub-lieutenant A.— "I knew from the very first that we would lose in this war. When I told my wife about this on our parting, she said, 'let's run away.' But we had no way of getting out of the Philippines at that time."

REICH MINISTER URGES MORE OUTPUT OF FOOD

Farm Products Must Be Boosted to Make Europe Self-Sufficient

D.N.B.

SOFIA, April 14.—To secure the necessary food supplies for Europe from her own production will not only be a wartime task but will have to be maintained also after the war, it was stated by Ministerial Director Dr. Walther Funk of the Reich Food Control Department.

He emphasized the German opinion that perhaps even more than in wartime the continental European countries must concentrate their efforts during peacetime on the promotion of agricultural production in order to make Europe independent of other continents with regard to food imports. Thus, he stated, Europe would also be independent politically of other continents.

Minister Funk finally pointed out that the Reich would still further intensify its cooperation with Bulgaria in the agricultural field.

Two U.S. Ships Sunk

Domei

LISBON, April 15.—The United States Navy Department announced today that one medium and one small size merchantman were torpedoed recently off the Atlantic coast of the United States, according to a Reuters dispatch reaching here today.

EUROPEAN JAPANESE CHINESE CUISINE
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
上海 アスターハウス ホテル
17 WHAMPOO RD. SHANGHAI
T. FUKAMI Mgr

CHURCHILL SEEN AS INDIA'S ENEMY NO. 1

Violently Opposed to Grant of Autonomy as Far Back As 1938

D.N.B.

BERLIN, April 14.—The German press has just published another authentic contribution dealing with the numerous utterances of the British Prime Minister revealing Churchill's true attitude toward all projects of granting India formal rights and liberties.

Among the documents of the Polish Foreign Ministry which are now in the possession of the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs, are reports of the former Polish Ambassador in London, Count Raczynski, dealing with the discussion of a projected law, aiming to grant India autonomy. In one of these reports the fact is underlined that a group of British Conservatives, led by Churchill, conducted a violent campaign against this project. In addition to that, the Polish diplomat took up another question which today is again of great actuality. In connection with India, Britain's distrust of Soviet Russian machinations in Central Asia was pointed out, which, according to Churchill's opinion, was aiming at the usurpation of Britain's position in the world.

The relevant passages of the above-mentioned report are here translated as follows:

"Embassy of the Republic of Poland in London, March 28, 1938. To the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Warsaw.

"Political Report Nr. B/35.

"Autonomy for India.

"At present the projected law is being read in the commission of the House of Commons. Apparently a final vote on this law cannot be expected before June as the Government will doubtlessly want to utilize the presence of the Indian princes in London who have come to assist at the Coronation ceremonies of the King in the first days of May, in order to get into direct touch with them.

Churchill Leads Die-Hards

"In the meantime, a group of Conservatives, the so-called die-hards, led by Winston Churchill, is continuing its embittered campaign against the projected law. This group numbers about 90 members (of a total number of Conservatives of 510) and will probably vote against the law at its third lecture as well.

"All events taking place in India or likely to exert a certain influence there, are commented upon at great length by the ultra-conservative press. Among these must be reckoned the bloody uprising in Karachi which took place on March 19 and which proved again that India's population has not yet reached the civilized stage which would enable it to take an active part in the administration of the country.

"A second event of an altogether different character which may have far-reaching consequences for England's position in India, is the occupation of Chinese Turkestan by the Soviet Army in the last months whereby this country was actually separated from the Chinese Republic. Even though for the time being, judging by the utterances of the London press, the proclamation of another Soviet republic is unlikely, the occupation of this country which is three times as large as France and has a common frontier with India and Tibet enables the Soviets to build up a strong strategic position at this point of Central Asia. This country, the trade of which with Soviet Russia forms 90 per cent of its entire foreign trade is also an important economic area. For these reasons the Soviets have been penetrating into Chinese Turkestan more and more for several years. Their present position in that country can actually be called a protectorate."

The above quoted events were eagerly exploited by the die-hards in numerous meetings, organized by them in various English towns. One of the biggest of these was the rally of the India Defense League held in London on March 22, at which 5,000 members were present. The chief speakers, Winston Churchill and Lloyd George, warned the Government of imprudently granting India a constitution which would allow a decline in Britain's rule over India become apparent and which would thus lead to similar developments all over the Empire. Alluding to the Soviet Russian menace, Churchill pronounced the characteristic words: "Others are already waiting to assume our position in the world."

OTSUKA
PIANO Shokai
No. 2 Honcho
1-chome, Yokohama
Tel. 2-2370
Opposite the Memorial Hall
PIANOS FOR SALE, RENT and Accepted in Exchange
WE UNDERTAKE all Repairs & Tuning.

ASO KANKO HOTEL
Im Aso—National-Park
Schönster Kurort auf Kyushu
Aktiver Vulkan und Natur-Wunder
Preise (E. P.): Einbettig ¥3.00 an
Zweibettig ¥6.00 an
Central Heizung

New Dawn Breaks Over Philippines

(Continued From Page 1)

in the construction of a new order and a common prosperity sphere in East Asia, and to endeavor for a closer ties between Japan and the Philippines.

"2. To extricate themselves from the idea of dependency on the European countries and the United States, particularly the Anglo-American nations, and to construct a Filipino culture by awakening to the fact that they are an Asiatic race.

"3. To avoid preponderance of commodities and to strive for the enhancement of moral principles.

To Abolish English

"4. To foster the use of the Japanese language and, simultaneously, to eventually abolish the use of English. The first mentioned may be put into practise when various preparations such as the training of teachers and compilation of text books are completed.

"5. To place priority in the promotion of elementary education and to foster practical education.

"6. To cultivate the spirit of labor service.

"7. To accelerate the enhancement of the Tagalog dialect, a standard Filipino language, by conducting an immediate survey into the matter.

"Of the points mentioned above, the Filipinos lacked most in the spirit of moral principle and labor service. Consequently, their enhancement should not be stopped merely with the school children, and university students but should be made to cover the whole people of the islands. As the vocabulary in the Tagalog dialect is limited, the promotion of the Japanese language is essential also from this point of view. In consideration of the enthusiasm among the Filipinos to master the Japanese language, it is believed the guidance thus given by the military administrators will go a long way toward the attainment of the ultimate aim.

"As a result of the rapidity with which the Japanese operations in the islands were prosecuted, the majority of the school buildings and educational institutions stand undamaged and the instructors as well the students are remaining in the vicinity of such establishments so that the new educational system can be brought into play as soon as these fundamental policies are soundly inoculated in the minds of the teachers and instructors.

Question of Text Books

"The only remaining factor that hampers the program is the question of text books. Since it is hardly possible to compile new texts at a moment's notice, it is considered advisable, for the time being, to institute a body to be known as the Text Book Research Committee in order to eliminate the following items from the texts hitherto used.

"1. Articles encouraging Anglo-American democracy and liberalism.

"2. Articles encouraging anti-Japanese or anti-Asiatic speeches or feelings.

"3. Articles dealing with American and English histories.

"4. Subsidiary texts serving to foster the English language.

"Thus, the schools are being re-opened in various parts of the Philippines, but also in this connection, the following instructions are issued by the competent authorities.

"1. Prior to the re-opening of schools, the principals of such schools, the management and the teachers must thoroughly understand the new educational policy and, moreover, pledge to abide by the new policy.

"2. Those who are to receive the new education must likewise understand thoroughly the new system in various subjects of study.

"3. Only the texts approved by the Text Book Research Committee should be used.

"4. The order of re-opening should be: a). From elementary course to higher schools. b.). From the normal, agricultural, marine, medical, technical and business schools. c.) Preference should be given to the re-opening of Government schools rather than private institutions.

Enemy Schools Excepted

"For the time being, the schools operated hitherto by the enemy nationals and by the Chinese will not be permitted to re-open but consideration will be given to accommodate the students who have been attending these institutions.

"The foregoing represents briefly the typical 'East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere Education, and the enthusiasm manifested by the leaders of the Filipino educationists is remarkable. The presidents of the universities are unanimous in their opinion that such is the real education, some declaring that they wrote essays to that effect long before the outbreak of the current war while others asserted that it had been their long cherished desire to teach the Japanese language in the Philippines.

"In the course of his address to the presidents of the universities in the islands, the chief military administrator said:

"'The Philippines are confronted with the hour of greatest spiritual renovation, and the educationists must stand at the 'firing line' in its prosecution. Toward this end, the exchange of Japanese and Filipino culture, educationists, participants in sports competitions and art contests, etc. is important as such will contribute much toward cultural enhancement in the whole of Greater East Asia. The responsibilities resting on the shoulders of the Filipino leaders in the educational field for the construction of a new Asia are indeed immense.'

"Such is the vital importance of the responsibilities resting with the Filipinos as stressed by the military administrator, but greater still are the responsibilities resting with the Japanese educationists and scholars. The Philippines are awaiting Japanese students."

PORTRAITS
EXPERT TECHNIQUE
ARIGA PHOTO STUDIO
Ginza Nishi 5-Chome
Tel Ginza (57) 1563
NEAR SUKIYABASHI TRAM CROSSING

Fresh, Beautiful FLOWERS From Our Own Nursery
The Yokohama Nursery Company, Ltd.
Tokyo Yokohama
橫濱植木株式會社

ITALY'S FINANCES SOUND AS BANK SAVINGS INCREASE

Small Tax Rise and Moderate Issuance of Notes Dispels Inflation Worries

Transocean

ROME, March 31.—Some interesting details concerning the economic situation in Italy were furnished at the annual shareholders' meeting of the Bank of Italy yesterday.

The Governor of the bank stated that the funds placed in savings banks had increased from 39,700,000,000 lire at the end of June 1940 to 57,900,000,000 lire at the end of December 1941, which showed the confidence of the Italian people in the stability of national finances.

The Governor pointed out that the small increases of taxation, combined with the moderate increase of notes and coins in circulation, sufficed to avoid all danger of inflation.

Roosevelt Placed Under Heavy Fire After Bataan Loss

(Continued From Page 1)

Senate, giving the monetary contributions of the American public to the military forces as only $478,248.49 up to March 25, with the number of contributors only 5,589, it was said.

The contributions on December 7, last year, at the outbreak of the war in the Pacific, were only $45,350.07, the report said, adding the contributions so far include stamps, drafts, cash, rings, watches and gold teeth.

PLENTIFUL SUPPLY OF SUPER-FINE RAZOR BLADES
TECHNO
SHAVING WITHOUT LATHERING
No Brush—No Trouble
Just Use Shaving Cream
Special Razor Blades: Gillette-type, double-edge, five for ¥0.48 or 0.60; Valet-type, Single-edge, five for ¥0.48 or ¥0.60
Apply TECHNO directly on the face and rub it lightly with the fingers, then shave.
No need of after-shave Lotion or Washing
TECHNO feeds and improves the skin
95 sen per tube. 50 grams net
Made by JOHEI SUMINO
34 Imasato Shirokane, Shiba, Tokyo
Sold at Dept. Stores, Good Toilet Shops and Apothecaries.

"K" TYPE INTER PHONE
"K" type inter-office phone is the most perfect and latest type instrument in Japan for internal connections. For government offices, private offices, residences, hotels, hospitals, schools, ships, mining works, etc. Always ready for use, can be installed anywhere, assures complete satisfaction.
MANUFACTURER
KUBO DENKI SEISAKUJO
No. 40, Kotohiracho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo. Phone: Shiba 1642, 3639
YOKOHAMA AGENT: Shiba Denwa Kogyo K.K. No. 69, 5-chome, Otamachi, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Phone 2-4260
OSAKA AGENT: Suwa Kogyo K.K. 30, 3-chome, Sonezaki, Kita-ku. Tel. Kita 1562, 1563, 2302, 4324
KOBE AGENT: Suwa Kogyo K.K. 101, 6-chome, Motomachi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Motomachi 4-1000

BRAVERY OF SEAMEN LAUDED BY CAPTAINS

No Less Gallant Than Men Serving With Imperial Navy

The undaunted fighting spirit of the Japanese seamen serving on board the Army transports, which is no less gallant and no less daring than the spirit of the Navy servicemen, was revealed by three captains and one Navy officier of the transports X Maru, Y Maru and Z Maru, according to a Nichi Nichi report from an undisclosed base. The two former vessels were sunk by enemy submarine and gunboat action off the Malacca and Banka straits respectively, and the latter ship rescued the drifting sailors of the Z Maru. Following is the record of the accounts of these captains:

Kaoru Sakate, captain of X Maru that was sunk in the Malacca Strait. "It was at 11:15 p.m. on January 1 that our ship was attacked by an enemy submarine. The ship was sailing home from the Indian Ocean after executing its mission there. The torpedo released by the enemy submarine directly hit No. 5 hold and damaged the shaft of the screw.

"Consequently, our ship suddenly stopped. The water poured into the engine room in torrents. I realized instantly that we could not hope to save our ship.

"The condition being such as it was, my only wish was to save the lives of the members of the crew, including the supervising Navy officer, Captain——. Fortunately, there was a moon that night and, moreover, another transport, the A Maru, was following our vessel.

"About half an hour after our ship was attacked, we succeeded in transferring all the sailors of our ship to the A Maru. Together with Captain —, I remained to the last moment on board the sinking ship.

Second Ship Goes Down

"Just when I was feeling a little relieved from anxiety, a spout of water rose from the surface of the sea between our sinking ship and the A Maru. The enemy submarine, which had remained under the sea, fired its second torpedo . . . against the A Maru. Unfortunately the torpedo directly hit the side of the A Maru and it went to the bottom in only five minutes.

"The members of the crew of both the A Maru and the X Maru were seen swimming in the turmoil caused by the sinking of the A Maru. Meanwhile, our ship, sank completely at 12:23 a.m. on April 2.

"Captain —— and I left our ship just one minute before it sank, on board a life boat. The sailors of both the A Maru and the X Maru drifted in six life boats for one night and day when all were rescued by the Z Maru."

Kikuzo Torii, captain of the Z Maru. "When our ship was sailing for Shonan Port from a certain place in the Indian Ocean after carrying out our duty, I received a wireless message from the X Maru saying that it had been attacked by an enemy submarine.

"Our ship was then at a spot 273 miles away from where the X Maru was. ...We accelerated speed and arrived at the spot at 9.35 p.m. April 2. Six life boats were seen drifting about. I was afraid that our vessel might be attacked by enemy submarines if the ship stopped in this dangerous zone. Taking advantage of the darkness of the night, however, we lowered all ropes at our disposal and succeeded in rescuing all the sailors of the A Maru and the X Maru by 10.20 p.m. that night."

Not One Complaint

Captain ——, the supervising Navy officer. "I was especially moved by the composure of the members of the crew of the X Maru when their ship was attacked by the enemy submarine. Even while they were drifting helplessly in the six lifeboats, not a single complaint was made. They even praised the beautiful moonlight."

Keiji Nukii, captain of the Y Maru that was sunk in Banka Straits. "When our ship was sailing in the Banka straits, together with some other transports, an enemy gunboat appeared on the horizon and, drawing near at full speed, commenced firing. Being a transport ship, our vessel was equipped with only a few guns. We returned fire with our meager weapons for about an hour. Our ship was hit in seven places during this period and was about to sink.

"With the intention of ramming the enemy gunboat, I ordered the helmsman to steer the ship in the direction of the enemy. But this move proved fruitless as the engine room became flooded before that time."

SULPHUR DEPOSITS FOUND

Experts of Kyoto Imperial University Make Rich Discovery

Promising a bright future for Japan's rubber fiber industry and sulphuric acid production, rich sulphur and sulphide iron deposits recently were discovered at Matsuo, Iwate Prefecture, by mining experts of Kyoto Imperial University, the Asahi reported this morning.

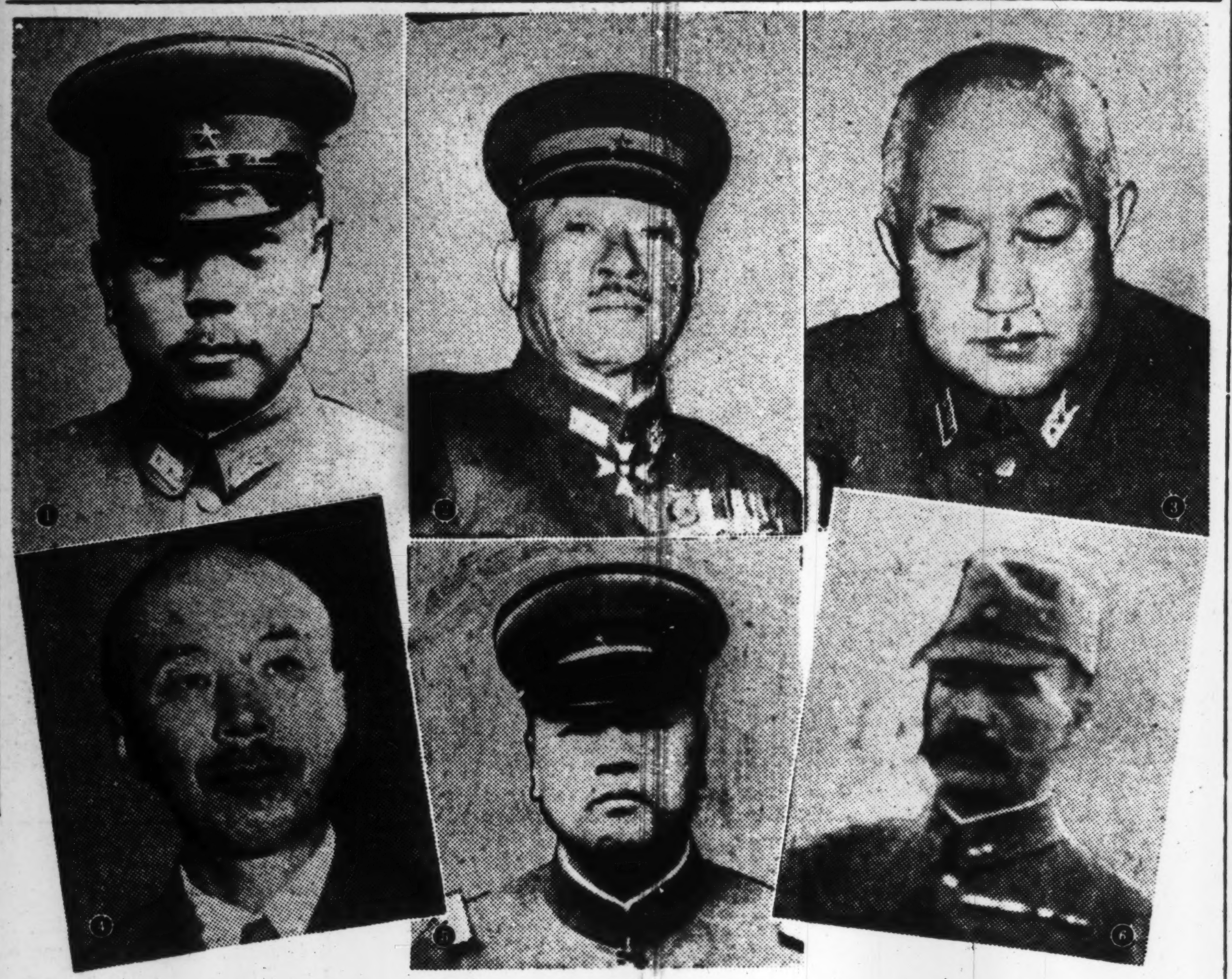
This discovery was made while the mining experts were testing an electrical prospecting method devised by Dr. Shugi Fujita, Professor at Kyoto Imperial University, near the Matsuo Mine, the report said.

Dr. Fujita, in an interview with the Asahi at Kyoto yesterday, revealed that the deposits contain 38 to 43 per cent of pure sulphur.

GREAT MEN IN KEY POSITIONS

Personal Sketches Given Of Notable Figures In the Army

Key Figures in War of Greater East Asia



Top row: (1) Lieutenant General Tomoyuki Yamashita, (2) General Gen Sugiyama, (3) General Kenji Doihara, Bottom row: (1) Lieutenant General Shojiro Iida, (2) Lieutenant General Hitoshi Imamura, (3) Lieutenant General Osamu Tsukada.

The following are personal sketches of some of the Japanese Army officers who are in the key-positions in the War of Greater East Asia, which appeared in the Sozo, one of the leading monthly periodicals.

In December, 1940, when General Gen Sugiyama appeared in the limelight as the new Chief of the Army General Staff, he became the focal point of the Japanese nation's attention as one of the most successful army officers. Since that time, the world has undergone a vast change and his responsibility in the position has been growing increasingly heavy.

When General Sugiyama was appointed to his new post, the Japanese Army had already advanced some of its troops into French Indo-China as an inevitable development of the China Affair and Japan was following the course leading to the War of Greater East Asia, concluding the alliance with Germany and Italy.

Under the present world situation, effective execution of the Government's policy on the basis of perfect harmony between politics and military operations is the matter of first and foremost importance. To attain this end, it is absolutely necessary for the man in the key-position of the military, command to constantly keep in touch with the political leaders and the Imperial Headquarters and make efforts to maintain perfect harmony between the two. From this consideration, General Sugiyama, with great political and military experience and ability, is the right man in the right position.

General Sugiyama was once War Minister and his ability as a member of the Cabinet was well tried. In those days, he, assisted by Premier General Hideki Tojo, then a Lieutenant-General and Vice-Minister of War, ably steered the affairs of the Army. In the light of this fact, he is now in a convenient position to work out harmony between politics and the military command.

In this connection, a glimpse into the career of General Sugiyama as an army officer, which speaks of his experiences and ability, is of special interests. He started his military career as a sub-lieutenant in 1901 and served at the front during the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05. As a result, he was decorated with the Fifth Class Order of the Golden Kite. In August, 1930, he was made a lieutenant-general. He was promoted to the rank of full general three months later.

During this probationary period, he served various foreign posts as military attache, as a member of Japanese military delegation to the League of Nations at Geneva as well as Director of the Military Affairs Bureau, as Vice-Minister of War, as commander of an Army division, as Inspector-General of the military air service and so forth. In 1934, he was appointed Vice-Chief of the General Staff. During his incumbency to this post, the so-called February 26th incident broke out, with the result that he was shifted to a less important position at the headquarters of the General Staff. But in August 1936, he was appointed to the position of Inspector-General of Military Education and then Minister of War in the Hayashi Cabinet. He remained in that post when the Cabinet came to a deadlock and was succeeded by the Konoye Cabinet.

It was during his incumbency as War Minister in the Konoye Cabinet that the China Affair broke out and he was confronted with a difficult military situation. As a result of the reorganization of the Konoye Cabinet, General Sugiyama was succeeded by General Seishiro Itagaki as the War Minister and restored to the post of Inspector-General of Military Education and then appointed commander of the Japanese Army in North China. He was appointed to his present post on December 2, 1940.

As Chief of the Army General Staff, he ably handled various difficult problems such as national defense, disturbances in the thought world, conflicting interest between the city and agricultural people, the conflict between the conservative and progressive elements in the country and so forth. He also took firm and definite steps to provide against possible menace from the Soviet Union and a hostile movement in north China against Japan and Manchoukuo. This paved the way for Japan to initiate a program on a grand scale to cope with the pressure Britain and the United States brought to bear upon this country. It was his great experience and ability plus his strong and just personality and character that enabled him to successfully handle all these difficult problems without serious obstacles.

General Sugiyama is not a man of brilliant stroke. Nor is he in the habit of proposing grandiose schemes or talking to that effect. He has always been moderate throughout his career, plodding along with an accurate judgment on all problems with which he has been confronted. As he always has followed the legitimate path he has been able to accomplish his task comparatively smoothly without provoking serious opposition or obstruction. A man of affable and unperturbable personality, he has been able to dispose of all complicated business affairs which have come up, without serious mishap. Herein lies his ability that qualifies him for the post of Chief of the Army General Staff.

An able man can never accomplish much unless he is supported by his subordinates. General Sugiyama has always been deeply trusted and supported by the men under him. As a man of sincerity and tender sentiment, he is loved and deeply respected by the people around him. As long as General Sugiyama is not forsaken by any of the three important personal assets—his experience, ability and the devotion of his subordinates, the Army General Staff Office will always function with perfection.

General Kenji Doihara

When General Kenji Doihara was still a colonel and the director of the Special Service Department of the Japanese Army in Manchoukuo, a group of Chinese at Tientsin offered 500,000 yuan as a prize to any person who succeeded in assassinating him. He has spent most of his life as a military officer in China and is well versed with the ins and outs of political life in that country. Following the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, therefore, he was able to demonstrate his ability and resourcefulness to the fullest extent in that country.

This was particularly true when he became the first Mayor of Mukden, showing that he was more than a mere military man. That he is an able general in actual military operations can be imagined from his past record. According to experiences of many officers of placation squads, there was usually no need of making serious efforts to win over the hearts of the Chinese people in the districts in which General Doihara had been working, meaning that he had been most thoroughgoing in his efforts for the restoration of peace and order.

To General Doihara, however, the special military service which has as its aim the restoration of peace and order is a matter of minor importance, for the essential duty of a man in the military profession is actual fighting. That in his present position of Inspector-General of Army Aviation he has been disposing of his duty with remarkable efficiency, goes a long way to show how successful he is in his principal duty as a military officer.

The Army and Navy Air Corps in Japan have made epochal development since the outbreak of the China Affair. As a result, Japan now commands the air over the South Sea regions and the southern continent. However, the time has come when the Japanese Army Air Corps must be expanded vastly to cope with the situation in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in the future. In this sense, the responsibility General Doihara shoulders as Inspector-General is very great. The importance of the post can be imagined from the fact that it has always been held by men of outstanding ability such as General Gen Sugiyama, General Shunroku Hata, (the late) General Motoo Furusho, General Hideki Tojo and Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita.

About nine months ago, when General Doihara was first appointed to his present post, he said: "In the midst of the present uncertainty in the world situation, I have the honor of being appointed to this position of importance. Today, when the necessity of highly-geared national defense is constantly stressed as a matter of supreme importance, there is nothing more urgent than supplying the air arm with more creative power for its improvement. I am, therefore, determined to concentrate all my energy on building up the military air service, following the policy advocated by my predecessors, in the way worthy of the Japanese nation which is now playing the part of leadership of the nations in the sphere of Greater East Asia."

Six months later, the War of Greater East Asia broke out and the Army Air Corps has been demonstrating its ability in a way surprising to the world.

Army officers are of different types, each having developed his ability and skill according to his personal inclination and the training he received. General Doihara had been believed to be a type for special service, but he has been found to be more efficient as a commander at the front. Later, he was made a member of the Supreme Military Council and then the Principal of the Military Academy until he was appointed to his present position.

A cursory glance at his past record reveals the fact that he has been identified with various posts, which are divergent in character. It is apparent that he is a man of high caliber.

Lieut.-General Osamu Tsukada

Lieutenant-General Osamu Tsukada, Chief of Staff of the Japanese Forces in the Southern Areas, is reputed among his comrades as resembling Saigo the Great in his features and bearing.

During the early part of the China Affair, he was chief of the staff under General Iwane Matsui, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Central China and ably demonstrated his ability as a most competent strategist. In the wake of the War of Greater East Asia, he was appointed Chief of Staff under General Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Southern Areas. Equipped with a wealth of experience as a staff officer, therefore, the Lieutenant-General was and is regarded as the most qualified chief of the staff for all the Japanese Forces in the areas under the sphere of Greater East Asia. As expected, he has brought his mature judgment to bear upon the so-called ABCD economic might in a masterly fashion, mobilizing all the strategical resources he could command.

Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita

When a group of Japanese war correspondents interviewed Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Force in Malaya, after the fall of Singapore, one of the questions they put to him was why he did not make a triumphal entry into the fortified island city. To this, the Lieutenant-General said: "The war is not yet over. Australia and India are still intact. If the triumphal entry is to be made in London that may be worthy of consideration." As he said this, he laughed good naturedly.

Lieutenant-General Yamashita led his army over a distance of 1,100 kilometers through jungles and all manner of obstacles in the Malay Peninsula to Singapore in 55 days and finally reduced the so-called impregnable Singapore fortress in a week. Despite his glorious success, he simply took it as a matter of course and refrained from making a triumphal entry with pomp and ceremony.

When he was appointed Commander of the Expeditionary Force, he left his home in his ordinary sack-coat, saying nothing to his wife or any other member of his family except that he was going on a journey. Mrs. Yamashita, therefore, was surprise to no small degree when she was told that her husband was in command of the brilliant campaign in Malaya.

Lieutenant-General Yamashita is outwardly nonchalant and carefree, but he always has all details of any important problem with which he is confronted well in hand. His ability to grasp all essential points of any important problem with accuracy is really amazing.

He occasionally dozes while he is carrying on a conversation or while being read to, yet he is always well informed of whatever had been read or reported to him while he was almost half asleep. He contracted this habit while he was still a student at the Military Staff College, yet he was able to graduate from the institution with honors.

As the Lieutenant-General is a man of very stern features, people who do not know him are liable to think that he has no sense of humor, but as a matter of fact he is full of fun and a genius to provoke laughter. According to his friends, he is a soldier equipped with wisdom, compassion and courage.

Since the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident some 10 years ago, Lieutenant-General Yamashita has been active at various war fronts and has gone through many bitter experiences as a commander. During the early period of the China Affair, he served under General Terauchi and General Sugiyama. It is a strange coincidence that when he led the campaign against Singapore he was again under General Terauchi, the Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Southern Areas with General Sugiyama as the Army Chief of the General Staff at home.

Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida

Following the fall of Rangoon, it was announced that Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida was the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Force in the Burma Area. When the War of Greater East Asia broke out on December 8, last year, we wondered who was the commander of the Japanese Force in the direction of Thailand because in those days Britain and the United States were still supposed to be very powerful nations.

When the fall of Rangoon was reported and Lieutenant-General Iida appeared upon the scene as the Japanese commander, we were relieved and at the same time could not help but extol the admirable determination with which he tackled his job.

Lieutenant-General Iida is hardly old enough, as far as his age is concerned, to assume so high a position as the commander of such an important campaign, but he was placed in the position because he was known to the military circles as an able strategist who could dispose of his duty with efficiency.

Another reason for his appointment to the post was due to the consideration that he, as the commander of the Japanese Forces, successfully led his men into French Indo-China without bloodshed and was also well versed with the political activities of Britain, the United States and Chungking's political influence in that region. In retaliation to this Japanese move, the United States resorted to the policy of freezing Japanese assets in that country. This led Japan to resolve to take strong measures against the Anglo-American combination, appointing Lieutenant-General Iida as the commander of the Japanese Forces in Burma. At the time, however, his identity as the commander of the fresh move, was once more concealed from the knowledge of the world.

Lieutenant-General Iida is stern and dignified in his attitude, but at the same time he can be blithe and genial and even capable of provoking laughter among the people around him. He is noted as one who can keep a secret. In July, last year, when he was appointed commander of the Japanese Forces which advanced into French Indo-China, he suddenly "disappeared" and did not communicate his whereabouts to his family for more than three months. It is most probable that he remained silent to his family until the fall of Rangoon became known to the world at large.

Lieutenant-General Hitoshi Imamura

The name of the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Dutch East Indies became known to the world to be Lieutenant-General Hitoshi Imamura, while he was negotiating with the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies and others, demanding their complete and unconditional surrender. As the result of this negotiation, the headquarters for the military cooperation of Britain, the Netherlands and the United States in that region collapsed.

The speed with which the Lieutenant-General went about his task was a marvel to the Japanese as well as to the world at large. This was evident from the fact that all kinds of reports were circulated at that time, enemy quarters expressing their disappointment and despair while others concerned were amazed over the situation. In fact, the enemy surrendered to the Japanese Army within nine days of the first landing of the Japanese Forces on the coasts of Java.

During the Manchurian Incident, Lieutenant-General Imamura was the director of a section at the Army General Staff Office. He is noted for his tactics in landing troops on enemy shores. During the expedition against South China, he successfully landed Japanese troops at various points in that part of China in spite of violent weather conditions and other difficult handicaps. In recognition of this remarkable feat, the War Minister specially honored him by granting him a letter of appreciation for his services.

In the military operation in the Dutch East Indies, the matter of first importance was how to land the Japanese troops on the enemy's shores. In the face of this fact, it was only natural that Lieutenant-General Imamura was appointed commander of the Japanese Forces in that direction. Moreover, while he was still aide-de-camp to the late Field Marshal Viscount Yusaku Uehara, he traveled over the South Sea regions and studied the conditions there until he was very familiar with them. With this past record, it is obvious that he also is the right man in the right place.

JAPAN MAKES LOAN TO 3,000 INTERNEES

$300,000 Extended to Enemy Nationals at Hongkong by Japanese Authorities

Domei

HONGKONG, April 16.—To the great delight and joy of the 3,000 enemy nationals now interned in Stanley Peninsula, Hongkong, the Japanese Government-General of Hongkong has just played the role of Santa Claus, by extending a loan of Hongkong $300,000 and distributing 100,000 pieces of cigarettes to the interned enemy nationals, it was learned today.

Reflecting the generous treatment accorded to enemy nationals by the Japanese authorities, plenty of food and daily necessities are being supplied to the enemy nationals interned in Stanley Peninsula by means of ration system, in addition to which canteens are provided so that they can freely purchase their requirements.

With the loan of $300,000 just made by the Japanese authorities the living of the enemy nationals has been greatly eased. The distribution of the 100,000 pieces of cigarettes has sent them wild with joy in view of the scarcity of cigarettes in Hongkong.

The Japanese Government-General of Hongkong also commenced the acceptance of presents to the interned enemy nationals since last Tuesday, and the first collection of gifts was sent to the Stanley Peninsula internment camp today.

With the repeated generosities of the Japanese authorities in Hongkong, the Stanley Peninsula Internment Camp is now in a Christmas-like mood.

LAST RITES TO BE HELD

Services Slated at Aoyama Funeral Hall for Mrs. Hagiwara

Last rites for Mrs. Jun Hagiwara, whose late husband, Mr. S. Hagiwara, was at one time a consul-general at New York will be held at the Aoyama Funeral Hall on April 18, Saturday, between 1—2 p.m.

Mrs. Hagiwara passed away at 3:40 p.m., April 15 at her residence. She is survived by a son, Toru Hagiwara, Chief of the first section of the South Seas Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office.

Concert Calendar

Vocal recital by Miss Tayo Kaneko (soprano), Friday, April 17, from 6 p.m. at Nihon Seinenkan.

Beethoven Cycle of Tokyo Symphony Orchestra directed by Prof. Manfred Gurlitt, Friday, April 17, from 6:30 p.m. at Hibiya Public Hall.

"Welfare Culture Evening" sponsored by International Cultural Institute, Saturday, April 18, from 5:30 p.m. at Kyoritsu Hall, Hitotsubashi, Kanda.

Debut Recital by Miss Kazue Niir (soprano), Sunday, April 19, from 6:3 p.m. at Nihon Seinenkan.

Third Sunday Afternoon Concert by Nippon Symphony Orchestra (formerl New Symphony Orchestra) directed b Kazuo Yamada, Sunday, April 19, 1 p.m at Hibiya Public Hall.

"Marionette Faust," by Todo Gekidan directed by Hiroshi Miyazu, from Saturday, April 21 to 30, inclusive at 6 p.m. at Kokumin Shin Gekijo (formerly Tsukiji Little Theater).

Benefit Concert by Mme. Netke-Loewe's pupils for the Japanese soldiers, Sunday April 26, from 6:30 p.m. at Gunjin Kaikan Kudan.

Third Tokyo Chamber Symphony Concert directed by Prof. Klaus Pringsheim, Thursday, April 30, at 6:30 p.m., at Sangyo Kaikan Auditorium.

Sanseido Book
DICCIONARIO JAPONES-ESPAÑOL
Por El P. Fr. Juan Calvo, O. P.

For the use of Spanish-speaking people, this was compiled by the author who remained in Japan for over twenty years and is actually a professor of the Faculty of Theology, Santo Thomas University, Manila. The Japanese words, printed in both Roman and Sino-Japanese, are accurately explained in Spanish. Japanese grammar is also prefaced briefly.
Cr. 8vo, 427 pages. Yen 20.00
THE SANSEIDO COMPANY LTD
Jimbocho, Kanda, Tokyo

Modern Naval Warfare Fought by Germany

(Continued from Page 6)

planes and fighters operating far out at sea where they are hampering the enemy's trade. These planes represent a decisive factor in the German operations. Thus her improved strategic position on the seas has served to make Germany's naval fighting efficiency better than ever. The North Sea is today practically controlled by Germany and almost entirely devoid of British naval forces.

Along the German coast and those parts of the coast, occupied by Germany, regular coastal shipping traffic is maintained under the protection of German convoy vessels. From their bases on the Atlantic coast, German naval and air forces operate against the trans-Atlantic routes for the purpose of more and more paralyzing the maritime traffic to and from England until it is eventually brought to a standstill. The achievement of this strategic object is bound to have a decisive effect on the outcome of the war in contrast to the methods of commercial warfare employed by England against Germany. For England is not only not immune to the cutting of her overseas lines of communication, but is lost as soon as her oversea imports drop below a certain minimum.

Naval Losses Admitted

Notwithstanding Germany's comparatively small naval strength and in spite of the assistance given to England by the United States, that Germany is on the way to achieving this result is evidenced by the course which the war on the seas has hitherto taken. In its second August issue, in an article, entitled "If it goes on," the Signal magazine, published an American expert's estimates as to England's chances in the battle of the Atlantic. From this account it is evident that the race between the British naval losses and the number of new vessels which can be built by England and America combined, will in the end be won by Germany. Even the American Secretary of the Navy Knox stated on June 13, 1941, that three times as much British tonnage was being sunk as England could build and twice as much as the combined shipyards of England and America could turn out.

British propaganda is now trying to take advantage of the lack of perception of the English masses by referring to the course of the naval war of 1914-18 and by arguing that if the present war is prolonged, the situation will change in England's favor. But this speculative reliance on the element of time also lacks any sound, factual basis. The total additional tonnage which can be built in English and American shipyards together with the confiscated neutral vessels can be estimated at 2,000,000 tons for 1941 and at 4,000,000 or at the utmost 5,000,000 tons for 1942.

When against these figures it is reckoned that during the first six months of 1941 alone over 4,000,000 tons of British shipping were sunk, that the United States, according to their own estimates require an additional 2,500,000 tons of shipping and that not only new British and American merchant vessels will be built but also new German Italian submarines, the only conlusion that can be arrived at is that in the future the number of vessels sunk will far exceed that of the new ships built. It follows therefore that the gradual shrinkage of England's available tonnage must inevitably reach the same catastrophic situation with which it was faced during the World War under far more favorable conditions.

England Facing Collapse

It may therefore be asserted that, as compared with the years 1914-18, the situation with regard to naval warfare has radically changed in Germany's favor. Whereas England, in view of the entire present strategic situation has no longer the slightest chance of decisively weakening Germany's power of resistance, Germany with her excellent strategic bases for naval operations is now in a position to employ her combined air and naval forces against Great Britain's overseas traffic, complete interruption of which is bound to lead to England's collapse.

Against their better judgment the war-mongers in the United States are making contrary assertions as the political aim of America is to bleed the British Empire white, so that the U.S.A. can the more easily inherit Britain's world prestige while at the same time preventing Germany from gaining a complete victory. When on the other hand British statesmen also make contrary assertions it is only because no other course is open to them or because they are still holding fast with remarkable obstinacy to the belief that in the end time will work in their factor, and that the outcome of the war will be as it was in 1918.

Their present power of resistance lies in the fact that they are unable to grasp the spiritual or political significance of the situation or the change in strategic possibilities, resulting therefrom. In this lack of perception lies the tragic fate which awaits them. As Germany's repeated warnings have failed to convince them, they must now be taught their lesson by the German sword. No matter how often Britain's traditional formula of victory has proved efficacious, it cannot overcome an entirely changed set of conditions.

Meanwhile the battle of the Atlantic will follow the course, already indicated by the military events of the last two years, which in each and every respect show a tendency diametrically opposed to the events of 1914-18. If today Germany has one powerful ally, that ally is time. British exertions and American aid may prolong the war but they cannot halt the course of destiny which in relentless succession is driving England in defeat from every theater of the war where she attempts to make a stand, whether on battlefields of the continent or on the Atlantic Ocean.

The IMPORTANCE of COLOUR FASTNESS IN COTTON, LINEN, STAPLE FIBRE and ARTIFICIAL SILK MATERIALS
DURABILITY is the most important factor.
THE COLOUR must last as long as the material itself.
COLOUR FASTNESS is of supreme importance.
INDANTHREN DYES-STUFFS meet this demand.
Indanthren Dyes
Fast to Light
Fast to Washing
The Hill Pharmacy.
Phone: FUKIAI 3639
KOBE

TAKARAZUKA HOTEL
In front of Takarazuka-Minamiguchi Station,
Hankyu Line
ROOM RATES
Single .... ¥ 6.00 and up
Double .... ¥ 9.00 „ „
Single with bath . ¥ 8.00 „ „
Double „ „ . ¥12.00 „ „
MEALS
Breakfast ¥1.50
Luncheon ¥2.50
Dinner ¥3.00

Takarazuka
Takarazuka Minami-guchi
Nishinomiya Kitaguchi
Kobe Sannomiya Termini
Imazu
Osaka Umeda Termini

Apply to:
HANKYU SANNOMIYA SERVICE STATION
Phone Fukiai 6241
HANKYU UMEDA SERVICE STATION
Phone Kita 3400
TAKARAZUKA HOTEL
Phone Takarazuka 31

TOKYO
ATAMI
Come to ATAMI
The Season for hiking and recreation is here now!
FUJIYA RYOKAN
Japanese & Foreign Style Rooms
Tel. ATAMI 2011, 3255, 3256
NAGOYA KYOTO OSAKA KOBE

THE LECHLER DE LUXE
PRE-HEAT WAVE
is
THE BIGGEST NEWS IN PERMANENT WAVING
- Absolutely Burn Proof!
- Not Machineless!
- No Wires Attached to the Head!
- No Dangerous Chemical Heat!

Shop Entirely Renovated
Phone 2-4552 for appointment
MAXINE BEAUTY SHOP
MOTOMACHI, YOKOHAMA
KOBE BRANCH: 7th Fl., Daimaru Department Store, Sannomiya.
Telephone: Sannomiya 2027.

Sixty-Five Years Ago Famed Patriot Saigo Laid Plans For Today

Under Capable Prime Minister Japan Will Find Herself Center of Civilization, He Told Cabinet

This article which appeared in the Asahi Weekly was written by Mitsuru Toyama. The writer needs no introduction. His article on Takamori Saigo is printed here as it gives a glimpse into the dynamic personalities who, since the eve of the Meiji Restoration, have been guiding the destiny of this country.

"To anybody asking my opinion on the recent trend of the situation, I would always answer that there has been no change in my opinion concerning the situation in the Pacific since my childhood days. In the days prior to the convocation of the first session of the Imperial Diet in 1890, the leading people of our country were anxious to improve Japan's position in the world. From time to time, those people held their meetings in order to study the best way to have the foreign Powers observe the treaties concluded between them and Japan.

"Once, I was present at one of those meetings, but I said nothing. At last, most of the attendants asked for my opinion. 'My opinion can be given in a few words,' I replied. 'We must always pay profound respect to the Emperor, and never slacken our efforts to clear the East of all foreign influence.'

"All men present were surprised at my opinion, which they thought was rather out of date. My friend, by the name of Tomofusa Sassa, came up to me, and said:

"'Certainly you don't mean what you say. For, anti-foreignism is quite antiquated today.'

"But, up to the present, I entertain entirely the same opinion as I entertained when a boy of 12 or 13 years old. In other words, I am of the same opinion as Takamori Saigo and Toshiaki Kirino, a brave warrior and an able unit commander under Saigo.

"Any mention of Takamori Saigo reminds us of his opinion urging the dispatch of a Chosen expedition. This is, however, a misuse of the language. He never meant to wage war upon Chosen, but was anxious to reach a perfect understanding with that country. In those days, Chosen thought that Japan was a slave to the Western Powers, and treated us as such. Takamori Saigo, therefore, was anxious to see the big men of the Chosenese Government in order to change their opinion about our country.

"Saigo's visit to Chosen, however, was checked by the Government authorities who were greatly concerned with his personal safety. They insisted on his visiting Chosen under military escort only. Saigo, therefore, gave up his plan, because he was anxious only to remove the misunderstanding between the two countries, but by no means to force war upon Chosen.

"In the Naikaku Kiroku (Records of the Cabinet) of those days, we can find a passage bearing the opinion of Saigo expressed at a meeting of the Cabinet Ministers. It runs as follows:

"'I wish that the Prime Minister will give special attention to what I am going to say. The Japanese Prime Minister of today occupies a position infinitely more responsible than in old days. He is the Prime Minister of the Imperial Japanese Government. He is the head of the Japanese Government after the Restoration. The fate of Japan rests on his talent, ability, policy and determination to enhance the honor and prestige of the Japanese Empire. Under an incapable Prime Minister, Japan will remain forever a small island country in this remote part of the world. Under a capable Prime Minister, Japan will become the most powerful of all Powers in the world and soon find herself the center of the universal civilization. Japan, as it is now, will remain forever a small island country of Asia. Fortunately, however, a good chance is in sight for Japan's national expansion in the Asiatic Continent which is six times as large as Europe. Should you miss this great chance, you would have to pay dearly for your mistake.'

"I see from the record that Saigo in the early days of Meiji was already considering the construction of Greater East Asia.

"Just before the outbreak of the civil war of 1877 in Kyushu, I had been arrested at Fukuoka with some friends of mine, and was imprisoned until after the end of the unhappy incident. Therefore, I had no chance to see either Saigo or Kirino. Just after the fall of the last fortress of the Saigo army that year, I dreamed a strange dream. I saw in my dream an officer in the uniform of a Major-General sitting beside my bed. He said that he was Toshiaki Kirino, a unit commander under Saigo, and that he had come to see me on an important business. I was awakened from my dream before Kirino had spoken to me all what he had in his mind. But, I understood him perfectly. Even now, I have no doubt that but for the untimely death of Saigo, Japan would have finished a long time ago what she is striving for at present.

"After Saigo's death, Toshimichi Okubo held a responsible post in the Cabinet, exercising strenuous efforts to guide the new Government along a healthy path. Several months later, however, he fell a victim to an untoward incident, leaving the Government under the care of Hirobumi Ito, Kaoru Inoue, and others. They were devoted believers in Western civilization, and followed a policy very disagreeable to me. It was very fortunate that they were prevented from going too far by the advice of those who were earnest advocates of the Japanese spirit.

"As stated above, I had no chance to see Takamori Saigo. But, a friend of mine, named Kotaro Hiraoka, was fortunate enough to see and talk with him. At the beginning of the Meiji period, Hiraoka was taken into the military service and appointed a private of the Imperial guard infantry. Once, when he was on sentry duty at a gate of the Imperial Palace, he saw a tall and stout officer in the uniform of a full general approach the gate on horseback. He had never seen him before and did not know who he was.

"'I stand here on guard,' said Hiraoka to himself. 'I cannot allow anybody to pass this gate until I have ascertained who he is.'

"He walked up to the officer's mount held its bridle and asked the rider who he was.

"'I am General Takamori Saigo,' said the officer smiling.

"'All right, sir!' said Hiraoka, 'You may pass.'

"That afternoon, Saigo stopped at the sentinels' office, called Hiraoka to his presence, and praised him for his faithfulness in duty.

"'The duty of a sentinel is very heavy,' said Saigo. 'Therefore, anybody standing on guard must always act as you have done today. Don't forget to call on me when off duty. I shall be glad to have a talk with you.'

"My friend Hiraoka was overwhelmed with the great honor thus conferred on him by the highest officer of the Japanese Army, and ever since became an earnest admirer of Saigo.

"On the outbreak of the civil war of 1870 in Kyushu, Hiraoka joined Saigo's force, and fought bravely in various places until he was taken prisoner of war in the desperate battle on Mt. Eno of Hyuga Province. He was imprisoned in the civilian prison of Miyazaki. Then he was transferred to the prisons of Nagasaki, Tsukudajima of Tokyo, and Ichigaya of Tokyo, in the order named. Some years later he was released.

"In the prison last named, Hiraoka found among his fellow prisoners a number of devoted adherents of Saigo, including Kanji Komatsu, Ichizo Ohashi, Seifu Miura, Honmu Yanagi, Ninsuke Nomura, Kunihiko Izumi, Gennai Arima, Arawa Takada, Sei Munakata, Kyosuke Okazaki, etc. Especially did Ninsuke Nomura entertain most profound love and respect toward Saigo, as if he had been his own father. Saigo, on his part, had treated Nomura most kindly as if he had been his own son. After the untimely death of Saigo, therefore, Nomura looked forward to a chance to return the kindnesses that had been extended to him by the late Saigo. The chance came round at last. In 1884, Ninsuke Nomura, who was in the service of the Government at that time, was ordered to go to Chosen as an assistant to Minister Kaoru Inouye, who was visiting that country for the settlement of all affairs resulting from the untoward event which had taken place there sometime before.

"Kotaro Hiraoka, Ichizo Fujishima and I went to Shimonoseki to see Inouye and his followers off at the pier there. Just before their departure, Nomura gave me a tanzaku (a strip of thick paper for an ode) bearing a waka composed by himself expressing his determination to execute his heavy duty.

"Later, Nomura told me that he had been determined to slay Minister Inouye in case he acted contrary to his expectations. I believe, therefore, that Japan's diplomatic success at that time is attributable to the strong attitude of Nomura, as well as to the talents of Minister Inouye.

"Toshimichi Okubo was one of the admirers of Western civilization. Naturally, he loved and admired various articles made in Europe. Once, he ordered a fine saber from England. It was delivered to him in due course of time. He placed the saber in the alcove of his sitting room, admiring its golden mounting from time to time. He would show this saber to all visitors, telling them how he had ordered it from far-off London. Once, Saigo visited Okubo and told him that he had come to see the fine saber of which he was very proud. Okubo took his saber from the alcove and handed it over to Saigo, telling him how he admired the fine steel and the costly mounting.

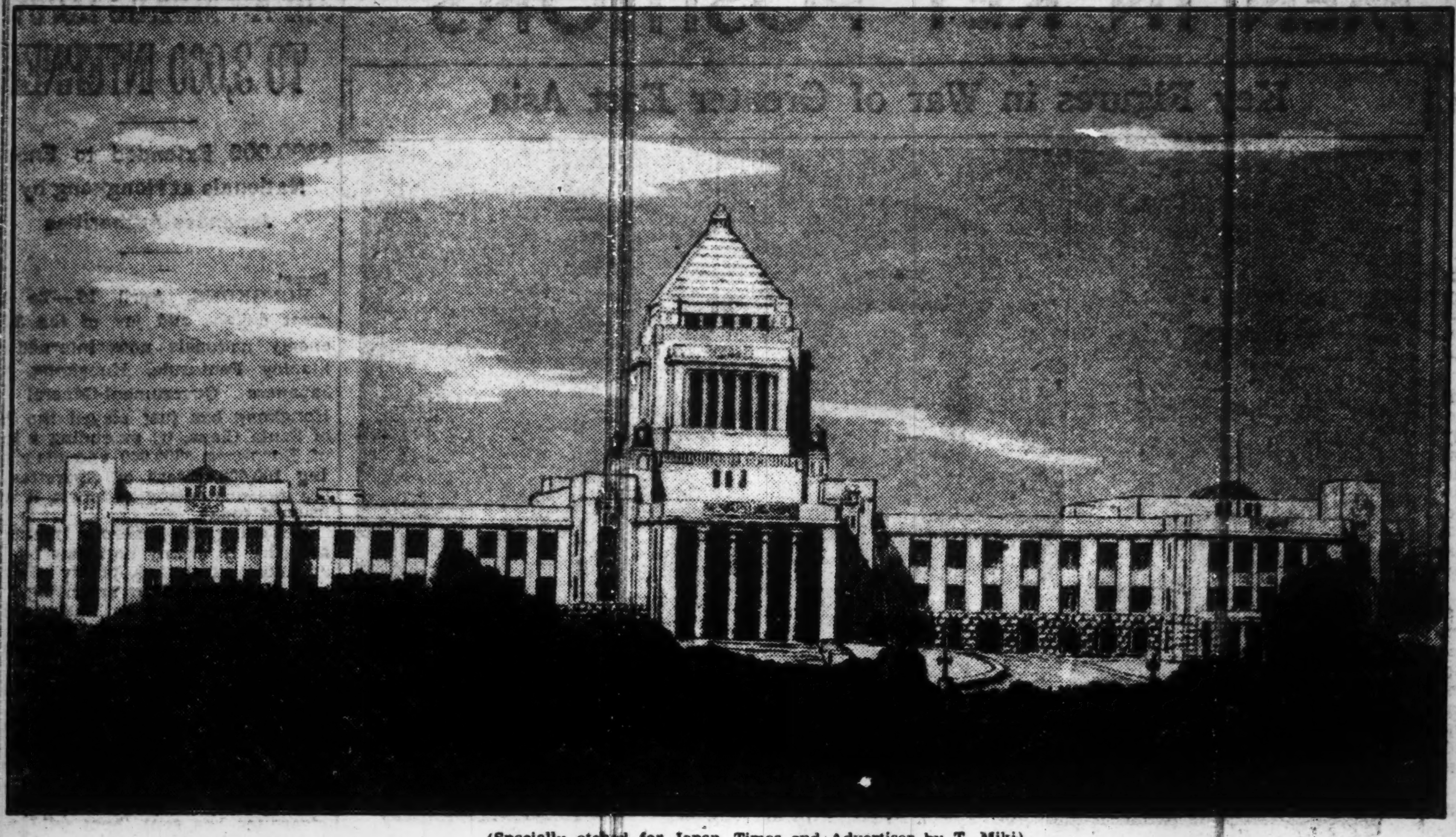
(To Be Continued)

To Investigate Resources

A group of Japanese scientists who are proceeding to Shansi Province in order to survey and investigate undeveloped resources in the Wutai Mountains, left Tokyo station Wednesday for the continent, led by Viscount Isao Shishido, reports Domei.

The party is expected to arrive in Peking on Sunday via Chosen, and proceed to Shansi on April 28 after joining the main group of the investigation mission and completing necessary preparations.

Imperial Diet



(Specially etched for Japan Times and Advertiser by T. Miki)

DRAMATIC DANCES IN VOGUE

In the Orient the dance is as old as history, and when some 7,000 Chinese families emigrated to Japan in 540 it is not to be doubted that they brought with them their cherished national custom, writes an authority on Japanese dancing. In 552 a Korean monarch sent a Buddhist mission to Japan and the dance formed a part of their religious ceremony. The old picturesque dance of China and Korea is still executed semi-annually, to the sound of flutes and waving of feathers, in worship, by the followers of Confucius.

The dance became definitely established as a Japanese institution by Ashikaga Shogun Yoshimitsu's (1363-94) school for dancing, and the Shogun himself incorporated many historical themes of China into dramatic dances. With the invention of the No play by Kwanami Kiotsugu (1406) and its development by his equally famous son, Seami Motokiyo, the dance became closely associated with the national theater.

In the 16th century the fame of the beautiful Okuni popularized the dance among all classes of society. But the tradition begun by her was interrupted in 1643 when, for reasons of public morality, women were forbidden to appear upon the stage; male actors and the priests of Buddha continued the ancient custom of Korea and China. Western ballroom dances, such as waltzes and two-steps, were introduced to Japan in the last quarter of the 19th century and became a fashion for a time, but were soon dropped, and then revived again.

Visitors to Japan generally return deeply impressed with the beauty of cherry blossoms and the charming grace of the geisha girl dance. The dance is performed not only by the geisha and other dancing professionals, but is given in connection with the classical No drama, and it plays an important part in the old style of acting known as Kabuki for, as an eminent actor of the old school has said, "an actor without ability to dance is like a wrestler without strength." Sacred dances called kagura, very simple in character, are given by maidens at some shrines, while Buddhist dances, such as Nembutsu-odori, may be seen in connection with some religious observances.

Speaking of the native dance of Japan, three terms are used: mai, odori and furi or shosa, all meaning dance, though technically differentiated. The first has been used to designate the older style of dancing which has been in vogue among the upper class and come to be performed by professionals. It is likened to the graceful movements of the crane at sunrise.

The second, which does not appear in literature before the 15th century, has been applied to the dance that was born and has become a fashion among the common people. It means the spontaneous expression of joy with gesture of hands and feet common to all people. The third designates the dance woven into the acting on the stage. Mai may be said to designate a classical, odori a popular and furi a dramatic dance.

However, the first may also be classified into two: classical and popular. The classical mai is preserved in the Imperial Court in connection with traditional observances, or in Shinto shrines as kagura, or in No drama, while the popular mai is practically the same as odori but called mai according to the custom peculiar to certain localities. It is generally maintained that in mai the attitude is characterized by solemnity, the gesture by elegance and refinement, and the movement by an easy and natural flow, while in odori the dance is more natural and free in attitude and movement, and the gesture more active and subtle, with a greater freedom for variation, allowing even a comical or a rustic element to creep in. Furi is enlivened with dramatic quality. However, in many instances the distinction is hard, or even impossible, to draw. Moreover, the three terms may be said to represent different essential elements in the dance, rather than its kinds.

The dance of Japan may generally be divided into two classes: the popular and the special or professional. The former is for the pleasure of the mass of people who may acquire the art in several days or weeks, and it includes such dances as Ise-odori (time-honored dance in the province of Ise), Tanabata-odori (for the festival of the star Vega) and others connected with popular festivals, as well os such religious dances as Bon-odori (held in summer in memory of the dead), Nembutsu-odori (with Buddhist prayers) etc.

The professional dances are acquired only by patient and laborious practice, requiring at least several years to master them. Some of these dances consist purely of graceful movements while others are enlivened with dramatic elements. Those with dramatic elements try to narrate a story in rhythmic movements or to reveal feelings of joy, anger, sorrow, love, hatred, etc., either expressed or suggested in the songs or music played in accompaniment. The songs so used are of different styles, such as naga-uta, tokiwazu and kiyomoto, all rendered to the accompaniment of samisen, the three-stringed musical instrument, and some with drums and flutes in addition. The songs are descriptive of scenery; narrative of historical or traditional events; accounts of heroes; of love or madness; sometimes they deal with ghosts of men and women, or with the spirit of a lion or of a spider, etc., an effort being often made to transport the observer to the realm of dreams.

The dramatic dance was originally taught by actors themselves until about the beginning of the 18th century, when it became an independent profession. The pioneers of that profession in Tokyo were Denjiro Shigayama, who was originally an actor, Kwambei Fujima and Senzo Nishikawa, each the founder of his own school or style, followed by other masters who formulated styles of their own, each with a number of followers. The most influential styles of dancing in Tokyo are Fujima-ryu, Hanayagi-ryu and Wakayagi-ryu (ryu meaning style or school). Those of Kyoto are Inouye-ryu and Shonozaki-ryu; those of Osaka are Nishikawa-ryu, Yamamura-ryu and Umemoto-ryu, while Nagoya is dominated by Nishikawa-ryu.

Broadly speaking, the dances in vogue in Tokyo are those with a dramatic element, being bold and active, cheerful and witty in style, more fitting to be performed by men on the stage than in a room, while those of Nagoya and Osaka, which lay great stress upon the grace and charm of movement, are more appropriate to be seen in a room than on the stage, and performed by female rather than male dancers.

According to a rule, the dancer begins at a point one step behind the center of the stage, and brings the dance to a close at the center with a stamp of the foot. The first step is to be taken with an "active" effect and the last with a "passive" feeling. Generally the dancer, in the course of the performance, describes the shape of a folding fan, which symbolizes prosperity as it spreads out toward the end.

In pose, the face or the head of the dancer is considered to stand for heaven, the shoulders for the earth, and the waist for the man, indicating the three most important points to be considered in dancing, and suggesting the relation of the one toward the others in the order of the universe. However, all parts of the body are used to make the dance well balanced, graceful and effective. While limbs, chiefly arms and hands in an endless variety of graceful sweeps and powerful flourishes, are mainly relied upon for the rhythmic movement, the waist keeps the equilibrium. A fan or a tenugui (towel) is often used in dancing, being manipulated to suggest all sorts of things: an open fan raised gradually in front signifies the rising sun; used in a drinking attitude it may represent a wine cup; a closed fan may be used to suggest a stick, a bow, an arrow or a gun etc.; a scarf may be doubled and thrust into the sash to indicate long and short swords worn by a samurai; when redoubled and held on the palm in a smoking attitude it may serve as a pipe; or it may be made to describe running water by holding one end of it and giving it a quick succession of jerks from one side to the other.

It has been the ideal of some great master dancers of Japan to give the dance dignity, refinement and charm by investing it with idealistic, rather than realistic, quality; to make it suggestive, rather than merely explanatory; to create an interesting design, rather than a conglomeration of decorations. The dance of Japan is unique in many respects, and rich in beauty and tradition as the cherry blossoms that adorn the country in spring.

Beauty of Japanese Color Prints Revealed

Hold a faded Japanese colored woodblock print to the light and you will see the brilliant chromatic tints as fresh as on the day they came off print. That is the magic of the woodblock print as developed by the Japanese. It is the best way of judging the genuiness and value of the works of Utamaro, Hokusai and Hiroshige, which you will find in the great art galleries of the world.

The secret is in the way the colors are glued layer on layer, usually about 20, but sometimes as many as 150. In modern prints of American and European subjects, Japanese craftsmen have pasted as many as 500 layers.

Of as little value today as were the now priceless prints of the old masters which sold for a dime a dozen in their day, these prints may, in the years to come, fetch fabulous prices as marvels of the woodblock color printing art, for generation after generation, as the top-most layer fades, the layers beneath will remain protected and, when held to the light, will be seen in their original brilliance.

What distinguishes woodblock color printing is the use of water instead of oil in spreading the ink in printing. Consequently the reproduction of water color printing by this method more nearly approaches the originals. Also because the inks are spread on the blocks by hand with tiny brushes and not mechanically by rubber rollers, the printed impressions more closely resemble brush painted water color pictures. Still another feature is that like rotogravure, woodblock printing uses no screen, as in the case of zinc and copper plates.

Its biggest drawback is that, being engraved and printed by hand, the quality of the finished product is not as uniform as work done by photographically accurate instruments.

Each color is pasted on the paper in layers by first spreading ink on a block then brushing a thin coating of rice paste over this. The paper is placed on the block and the impression is rubbed on with a circular pad, composed of twisted cord within a covering of paper cloth and bamboo-leaf, called the baren. A separate block is made for each tint.

The value of the great color prints lies, however, not in the printing so much as in the genius of the artists who drew the originals. As in modern colored newspaper comics, the artists rarely drew in the colors themselves but denoted what colors they wanted in a given position.

It is a tribute to the lower classes whose demand for beautiful things spurred the artists to great heights, for woodblock printing were made primarily for the lower level of people, and it must for ever astonish us that a class of the population which in any other country would have been satisfied with crude and gaudy productions, should have created and fostered an art of design as distinguished for delicate and fastidious taste as it is rich in creative power. You will find the secret of this in the fact that the common people of Japan, outside of the formers, were craftsmen. The drygoods merchant who sold kimono, the apprentice who rubbed lacquered trays, worked with artistic goods.

Of course art appreciation among the plebians was nowhere as highly developed as among the samurai aristocrats who went in for Chinese literature cultivated the old lyrical drama and played the game of go.

The merchants and artizans patronized the kabuki, played the samisen, the musical instrument which all geisha girls use, and bought ukiyoye, which the Occident knows as Japanese color prints. The word ukiyo or "floating world," which originally signified uncertain human life, came to moan a gay world afloat like a pleasure boat among the rich Osaka merchants who, during the 260 years of peace during the Tokugawa Shogunate became prosperous and indulged in gay and frivolous plays and extravagant and sensual ways.

This life was pictured in the Ukiyoye prints which, more than anything else, enables us to see how the common people of Japan lived in feudal times.

Unfortunately, with the introduction of Western methods of painting and printing this splendid art has deteriorated.

The wood used in color printing by woodblocks is generally that of the cherry tree, which has a grain of peculiar eveness and hardness. It is possible to run off more than 200 prints on a cherry block before the lines begin to blur whereas with softer woods 75 or 100 prints are about the limit.

The engraver, who is not the artist who draws the picture, uses a score of different chisels. Next to the artist, he is the most important craftsman. Great skill is shown in the chiselling which achieved perhaps the finest facsimile reproduction of drawings ever known before the invention of photographic processes.

The most difficult task of the engraver is chiselling the growth of hair around the temples which must be indicated by lines of incredible fineness. You can judge the work of an engraver by examining these lines.

The most difficult part in printing is shading. This is done by wetting a brush and moving it lighly on the block. The work of a printer is judged by examining the shading of the sky.

Subtle undertones with one accent of color are a feature of woodblock color prints. Whistler, it is said, toned down his color to a great extent after studying Japanese color prints. He found that the Japanese mix black with color to tone down shades and did likewise. Unfortunately he was working in oils and the results, though pleasing for the moment, could not withstand the chemical actions of time. Whistler's "Battersea Bridge," is said to have been drawn after a similar work by Hokusai.

More Studying French

The growing interest among young people in the study of the French language with a view to entering into activities in French Indo-China is reflected in the increased enrollment at the Athenee Francais, the leading French language school in Tokyo. According to Hikoichiro Doi, president of the alumni association of that institution, this year's enrollment shows a 50 per cent jump as compared with last year's and the present number of students is 1,200.

Bronze Coins First Issued In Year 708

The art of coinage was borrowed from China by Japan whose first bronze coins were issued in 708 A.D. Twelve different issues were made down to the middle of the 10th century, each of a different reign. For the next hundred years, however, no government coins were issued and the currency was supplied by imitations of contemporary Chinese coins made by the great nobles, states an authority on numismatics.

In the 17th century, the copper kwan-ei was first issued in 1624 and remained in vast variety for over two centuries. The ei-raku and bun-kyu sen of the 19th century were the only other regular copper coins.

Unlike China, Japan has had a gold and silver currency since the 16th century. The gold coins are large flat pieces in the shape of rectangles with circular corners, the largest size being obans and the smaller, kobans; these bear various small official stamps and a large signature in ink of a mint official. They range in length from six inches to one-half inch. Other gold pieces are the small rectangular pieces of 1 and 2 bu, issued from time to time; round gold is rare and usually of provincial mints.

There have not been many issues of silver, usually in small rectangular pieces; the so-called bean money with the figure of Daikoku is not a currency but was made to add to the large, long silver presentation pieces to bring them up to a certain weight. A notable Japanese coin is the oblong silver piece struck in 1765 out of confiscated silver ornaments by an official named Taruma.

In 1869 a mint on European lines was established in Tokyo and gold, silver and copper have since been regularly issued from it. The "e" sen of Japan are not coins but amulets and bear figures of Daikoku, the god of wealth, etc.

Chosen has had a bronze coinage of the Chinese style since the 12th century but it is only with the institution of Shang Ping cash at numerous mints, with an elaborate system of dating or rather numbering the issues between 1790 and 1881, that its coinage becomes common. Attempts were made to establish a silver currency before it was annexed to Japan.

Annam began by imitating Chinese coins and had a regular bronze coinage of its own on the Chinese model from the 10th to the 19th century. Silver became coin in the 19th century in the form of narrow oblong bars. Annam also has its amulets or rather presentation pieces. These are in gold, silver, and copper with a variety of designs bearing auspicious inscriptions, quotations from the Chinese classics, etc., in addition to the king's name. The native coinage ceased when it became a French possession.

Thai down to the middle of the 19th century struck gold and silver in the form of balls formed by doubling in the ends of a short thick bar of silver and bearing the stamp of the reigning monarch. Since 1850, it has had a coinage on European lines with portraits and issues in gold, silver and copper and more recently in nickel.

The native kingdoms of the Malay Straits used lead for their coinage. These are usually round with Malay or rarely with Chinese inscriptions; an exception being found in the "hat money" of Pahang in the form of a hollow square with truncated pyramids and a Malay inscription along the bottom. The spear money of the Nagas, the canoe-shaped and willow leaf money of the Thai states and the "snail shells" in silver of the more primitive parts of Burma can only be mentioned here.

INDIA

An Impartial Study

(Continued from Page 6)

quite possible for such a nation to become enslaved to Western thought and methods. This second slavery is worse than the first." Always it is better to lose without violence than to win with it: in the one case we sacrifice our personal will (which is a delusion); in the other we sacrifice our distinctive humanity itself.

The West will think Ahimsa a weakling's creed, a fig-leaf of philosophy to hide an intellectual's cowardice. Therefore, Gandhi tells his people, India must be ready to suffer anything in its campaign for freedom, and yet never make violent retaliation. To blows and shots, to bombs and shells there must be but one reply: patient refusal to deal in any way with British merchants, British goods, or the British Government.

"Bravery on the battlefield is impossible for India, but bravery of the soul remains open to us. Non-cooperation means nothing less than training in self-sacrifice." It is as a brother said to Dhan Gopal Mukerji: "Until our blood is spilt in rivers, nothing can shake the foundation of British rule . . . We should make a holocaust of ourselves. Even if we are beaten it will cleanse India of cowardice." When Hindus talk like this, freedom is near.

TEL.ITO 358-9
KAWANA HOTEL

Classified Ads.

Bring Quick Results.

RATE: ¥1.50 per ½ inch per insertion inclusive of tax

According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should accompany the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

YOKOHAMA typist for home work in evening hours. Box 118, Japan Times, Yokohama.

TRANSLATOR from English into Japanese possessing literary talent and honestly interested in research work. Box 119, Japan Times, Yokohama.

REAL expert cook wanted by foreigner. Good salary. Apply in Japanese to Box 122, Japan Times, Tokyo.

WANTED, for newspaper work, translators from Japanese into English. Must be fast and accurate and able to write clear English. Reply to Box 114, Japan Times, Tokyo, enclosing curriculum vitae in Japanese and stating desired salary.

Situation Wanted

COMPETENT cook, with good references, seeks position. Apply Box 625, Japan Times, Yokohama.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

For Sale

TYPEWRITERS, portable Royal and Corona, used but in good condition. Apply T c/o Box 115, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

WANTED Leica camera in good condition. Apply Box 120, Japan Times, Tokyo.

FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones, carpets and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Sensui Shoten, 126, 3-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama. Tel. 2-2356.

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to George Yoshida Shoten, 66 Hommoku Sannotani, Yokohama. Tel 2-6426, c/o Kamakuraya.

FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayado, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

GOLF sets, binoculars, pianos, accordions, typewriters, electric refrigerators, washing machines, radios, furniture, safes, carpets, sewing machines. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Agebacho, Ushigome-ku. Tel. Ushigome 34-3564.

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten, 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku, or telephone to Aoyama 36-5837 and ask for Shioda.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

Professional Notices

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

OCULIST (eye specialist). Dr. N. Inouye, 66, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Tel. Ginza 57-2989. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

DRS. Ogawa and Yoko Ishigami (Oculist and Optometrists). Eyes tested and glasses fitted. Office hours: 9-12 a.m. and 1-5 p.m. except Sundays and holidays. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., opposite Tokyo station. Telephone Marunouchi 23-1635.

TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naika Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kudan 33-0062, 0063. Owned and supervised by Dr. T. Takata, Sanatorium — the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

General

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store. No. 1 of 3 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

for DIABETES
Mettohgen
メットーゲン
in tablet form
Vegetable insulin—Vitamins—Precious Metal.
Prescribed by Dr. Kobayashi, superintendent of the Yurakubashi Hospital of Tokyo Municipality.
Price: ¥3.30, 7.00.
Sold at all leading pharmacies and department stores.
Tsukiji Shinyaku Kenkyujo
8, 3-chome, Tsukiji, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

INFLATIONAL TREND ALREADY DISAPPEARS

Era of Low Prices Setting in Before Long in Opinion Of Expert

MORE GOODS BACK FUNDS

Spendings Not Likely to Bring On Inflation as Materials Forthcoming

With the progress of the economic reconstruction undertakings in the southern regions which contain inexhaustible deposits of various natural resources, inflational dangers have already disappeared and a period of low commodity prices is close at hand, in the opinion of Dr. Tomosaburo Takagi, professor at the Hosei University.

Although there is a tendency for Government spendings to continue increasing with the progress of armed operations and the development projects, says Dr. Takagi in his contribution to the Yomiuri, the release of Government funds will wholly be backed by real commodities obtainable from the southwestern Pacific. Dr. Takagi's article reads as follows in substance:

"The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia has swept away all fears which had been entertained last summer with regard to a bad inflation and cast a bright light on the public financing of this country. The period of high commodity prices which had begun as a result of the onset of the Manchurian Affair has come to an end. Moreover, the purchasing power of money will greatly increase in two or three years.

Estimates Large

"The general account budget estimates and extraordinary military expenditures for the 1942-3 fiscal year amount to a huge figure of ¥24,300,000,000, ¥57,000,000 of which will be met by tax revenues and ¥163,000,000 by Government borrowings. Flotation of Government bonds continued to swell since 1937, the first year of the China Affair, as shown in the following table:

(In ¥1,000,000)

Fiscal year	Total issues	Amount digested	Rate of digest'n
July-Dec.. 1937	1.300	721	65.5
1938	4.320	3.789	87.5
1939	5.281	4.709	89.2
1940	5.567	5.240	78.6
1941	8.782	7.366	83.9
Total	26.361	21.827	82.8

"Despite the increased issues of Government bonds, there is no fear that the state of inflation existing will become aggravated even to a slight degree, because war expenses will be used not only in Japan but also in China, Manchoukuo, French Indo-China, and other southern regions which have been or will be placed under the control of the Japanese Empire. The purchase of commodities by the Government in Japan, which is expected to grow intensified, will not exercise bad effects on the distribution and price conditions of various commodities thanks to the expected arrival of southern materials.

Fears Groundless

"Some people fear that the value of money in Japan, just as in Germany after World War 1 might decline to an endless extent. Their apprehensions, however, will turn out to be groundless. The state of vicious inflation in Germany was caused chiefly by the following four factors: (1) consumption of a huge war cost, (2) payment of enormous reparations, (3) the crippling of the industrial centers, and (4) failure in wartime economic control. In Japan, however, none of these factors has yet been witnessed and there is no indication of such a tendency in future.

"Strenuous efforts, however, should be directed by the authorities to stabilize the internal value of money in the Co-Prosperity Sphere countries as well as the exchange rates among their currencies. These endeavors, like the adjustment of the consumption of commodities, are quite necessary for a smoother functioning of the wartime economy."

JUSO MIWA NAMED DIRECTOR

Formal Announcement Made on Tuesday

Juso Miwa has been appointed director of the business bureau of the Association for Service through Industry. His formal appointment was announced Tuesday.

Following reforms effected at the end of last year, the association newly created a business bureau. No director for the new bureau, however, was appointed then and the post had been concurrently held by Tadayoshi Obata, chief director of the association.

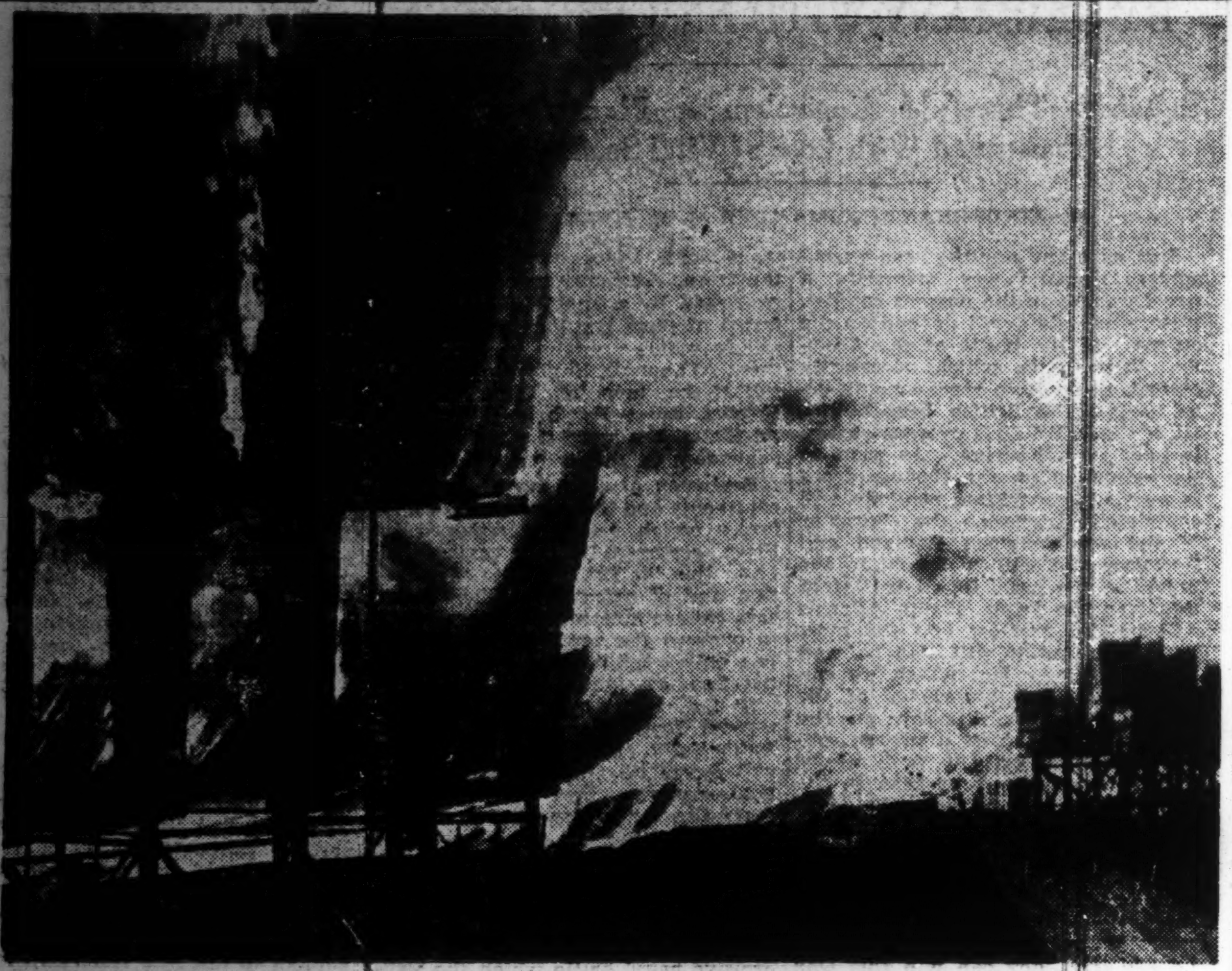
Graduating from the law department of the Tokyo Imperial University in 1920, Mr. Miwa practised law. After becoming chief of the liaison section of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, he entered the Association for Service through Industry as director of the welfare bureau. When reforms in the association's organization were carried out at the end of last year, Mr. Miwa was promoted to the post of executive director.

Bill Clearings

April 16
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	230,937	123,247
Balance	36,993	13,910

Greater Than Boulder Dam



Power is one of the chief factors of industry and civilization. Moreover, in electrolysis and electric smelting for the production of aluminum, magnesium, various synthetic fuels, special steel and the like, electricity constitutes the main raw material besides supplying the necessary power. With productivity expansion growing increasingly necessary, the place of electric power in the economy of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is steadily mounting in importance. The Boulder Dam, authorized by the U.S. Government December 21, 1928 and completed March 1, 1936, was the highest dam in the world, rising 726.4 feet above the bedrock and raising the water level of the Colorado River to 584 feet, until the Shuifeng Dam on the Yalu River, on the Manchoukuo-Chosen border, shown above, came into existence. This dam is claimed to be the greatest in the world. It supplies such hydroelectric power that Manchoukuo industry has come to play a significant role in the economic system of East Asia.

SPHERE CHINESE PRESENT PROBLEM

Resident Merchants Dominate Economic Strength of Newly Occupied Areas

For the smooth enforcement of the contemplated Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere scheme, the problem of Chinese resident merchants in the southern regions requires careful consideration on the part of this country in view of their dominating economic strength in those areas, states the latest issue of the Diamond in an article entitled, "The Economic Strength of Southern Region Chinese Merchants."

According to the South Seas Year Book compiled by the Government-General of Taiwan, the economic journal continues, the total population of Chinese residents in the southern regions is estimated at some 7,000,000. The ratios of Chinese residents against the total population in the southern regions follow (Unit, 1,000):

	Total population	Chinese population	ratio
French Indo-China	21,000	452	2 per cent
Thailand	11,500	2,500	22
Malaya	4,300	1,800	42
East Indies	60,730	1,240	2
North Borneo	1,370	88	6
Philippines	12,200	160	1
Burma	14,600	300	2
Total	125,700	7,040	6

Chinese Problem

As a whole, the Chinese residents in the southern regions, as shown in the above list, occupy only 6 per cent of the total population. However, the periodical asserts, in Malaya and Thailand the Chinese population accounts for 42 and 22 per cent respectively. In these countries, the existence of Chinese residents is a political as well as economical problem, adds the journal.

Quoting the list of ratios of the Chinese resident population classified according to vocations, which was compiled by Prof. Shozo Fukuda of the Toa Dobunshoin University, the economic journal states that the Chinese in the southern regions are playing an active part in various fields of industries. The list follows:

French Indo-China:	
Agriculture	16 per cent
Manufacturing industries	28
Commerce	57
Thailand:	
Agriculture	10
Manufacturing industries	20
Commerce	70
Philippines:	
Agriculture	
Manufacturing industries	25
Commerce	75

Playing an active part in almost all fields of industry in the southern regions, the Chinese are economically lording over the original inhabitants of the regions, states the journal concluding that in view of the important position the Chinese occupy there, much importance should be attached to the solution of the problem of the Chinese resident merchants for the settlement of the China Affair as well as for the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

LIFE INSURANCE FUNDS UP

Association Reports Increase of ¥537,958,000

The Life Insurance Association reported that the total working funds of domestic insurance companies in Japan at the end of 1941 aggregated ¥5,834,000,000, representing an increase of ¥537,958,000 as compared with the corresponding figures at the close of June, 1941. Details follow:

Working Funds of Life Insurance Firms
(In ¥1,000)

Items	End of 1941	Increase over End of June, 1941
Deposits	297,546	67,416
Loans	1,171,383	137,058
Securities	4,118,210	328,398
Immovables	176,891	5,985
Total	5,834,031	537,958

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with Pre. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	132.0	+ .70
N.Y.K., new, short-term	91.3	+ .50
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	99.4	+ .60
Teikoku Rayon, new, short-term	90.4	+ 1.20
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.05	Same

MAY USE ANIMAL HAIR FOR IMITATION WOOL

Chemical Process Patented for Making Artificial Fiber for Clothing

By a chemical process devised by Masamitsu Nagano, of the Army Clothing Depot, an artificial fiber not inferior to wool is being produced from animal hair waste for making clothing material for the Fighting Services, reports the Asahi Thursday. Mr. Nagano, who received a patent for his process in March of 1940, told of his invention as follows:

The research was started first for the disposal of animal hair waste amounting to a vast quantity in the Army Clothing Depot. A chemical analysis of the material made clear that the chief component of hair is gelatine, and to produce artificially a substitute for hair, it was necessary first of all to study the molecular structure of the material.

As a result of X-ray analysis of animal hair, it was discovered that there exist chain-sized structures running along the axis of fiber, all of which are connected with each other latitudinally. It also became clear that it is because of these latitudinal connections that wool has its peculiar elasticity.

First of all, efforts have been made to dissolve animal hair without destroying these connections. After much labor, splendid results were achieved. First, hair waste is treated with alkali and carbon disulphide for dissolving purposes. The spectrum analysis of the material contained in the solution showed that a chemical compound of wool, caustic soda and carbon disulphide is, after all, a compound of fibrin, caustic soda and carbon disulphide.

On the basis of this discovery, research work was continued. The material contained in the solution with 30 per cent of viscose was spun into yarn. Thus the artificial wool was manufactured with an elasticity similar to that of genuine wool. In other respects also the artificial wool thus manufactured is not inferior to wool.

SOUTH INVESTMENTS BY DUTCH RANK FIRST

Loss of Large Sums of Capital Great Blow to Anti-Axis Countries

With the loss of vast territories in the southern regions as a result of brilliant war achievements scored by the Imperial Fighting Forces, the enemy countries have been deprived of a huge amount of capital invested in those regions for exploitation, states the latest number of the Diamond in a survey of past capital investments made by those countries.

Quoting the investigation conducted by the South Seas Society on enemy countries' capital invested in the South Seas regions except Thailand, the journal continues that the Netherlands ranks first with an amount of ¥5,690,000,000, followed by Britain's ¥1,100,000,000, Chinese investments of ¥900,000,000, etc. The list of the total amount of invested capital by leading countries of the world follows (Unit, in ¥1,000,000):

Netherlands	5,690.0
Britain	1,105.0
China	955.0
United States	127.5
France	127.5
Japan	204.0
Belgium	176.0

According to the journal, of all the enemy countries the Netherlands occupied the most important position in the list. However, in reality, the United States and Great Britain were said to be in a position to place at their disposal the Netherlands' invested capital through the foreign exchange system, etc. Therefore, the loss of the Netherlands' capital means at the same time a loss to the United States, concludes the journal.

SOUTH DEVELOPMENT BANK SET UP TO SUPPLY FUNDS

Ideals and Resolve Essentially Different From Northern Administration

Kenichiro Sasaki, first Governor of the Southern Development Bank, prior to his departure Wednesday morning for Manchoukuo to hand in his resignation as Vice-President of the South Manchuria Railway Company, spoke as follows:

"At present I cannot say on what department emphasis will be laid in accommodating funds. For the present, however, development will be pushed taking into consideration the demand and supply situation of materials in Japan Proper. Because of this, funds will be concentrated on the development of petroleum, cotton and mineral resources.

"As the first step, the Head Office of the Bank in Tokyo will be established, after which branches are to be set up at 10 places, including Shonan Island, Batavia and Manila. Other places for establishing branches will be determined later.

"If there are branches of the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Bank of Formosa in such places as have been specified as sites for our branches, they will be entrusted with our business. Our business is only for the supply of funds. We need ideas and a resolve essentially different from those so far followed by the northern administration. And because stabilization of autarchy throughout East Asia is the absolute ideal for our southward advance, we should like to embody fully the significance of the creation of the Southern Development Bank."

UPWARD SWING SEEN IN BANK DEBENTURES

Bond Market Bright Since Outbreak of War With U.S. And Britain

Reflecting the progress of the industrial productivity expansion program at home and the increase of investments on the continent, flotation of debentures for last year reached the high figure of ¥4,122,120,000, according to an announcement by the Industrial Bank of Japan. The percentage of Government-guaranteed debentures against the total issues remarkably increased owing to the successive semi-governmental establishment of semi-governmental corporations.

Bank debentures were floated during the 12-month period of last year to the amount of ¥1,532,070,000; corporate debentures, ¥1,734,500,000; and issues of Japanese firms in Manchoukuo and China, ¥82,000,000 and ¥35,480,000 respectively. Since the outbreak of the current war with the United States and the British Empire, the bond market has been exceedingly bright due to the spurred spendings of the Government. The higher planned system of debenture issuance caused a noticeable increase in the subscription by Government circles and underwriters syndicates.

First Quarter Debentures

The report of the chartered bank also discloses that ¥517,255,000 of corporate debentures ¥244,000,000 of Manchoukuo and China securities as well as ¥569,000,000 of bank debentures were sold during the first quarter of this year (January to March). Out of these issues totaling ¥1,330,255,000, ¥167,500,000 represents Government-guaranteed debentures. With the progress of the wartime economy and the development undertakings in the southern regions a huge amount of guaranteed issues will be floated by national policy organizations such as the Housing Corporation, Important Commodities Management Corporation, Provisions Corporation and Industrial Equipments Corporation.

In concert with the upward trend of corporate debenture issues, the holding of securities by banking institutions made a remarkable swell, according to the statistics released by the Finance Ministry. The balance of security holdings by all banks except the Bank of Japan as of March 31 stood at ¥20,963,083,000 which shows an increase of ¥5,097,848,000 in comparison with the figure for the corresponding month-end of last year.

Bank Deposits Up

A remarkably upward swing was also seen in bank deposits with the balance as of March 31 registering at ¥37,721,039,000 which compares with ¥36,972,962,000 and ¥30,864,068,000 respectively for the previous month and the corresponding month of last year. The balance of bank deposits and loans as well as holdings of securities as at the end of last month is given below: (In ¥1,000. Minus sign denotes decrease)

	Comercial bank	Total of all banks
1. Deposits		
Government deposits		60.851
Current deposits	4.393.982	4.731.245
Special current deposits	6.420.463	6.810.364
Deposits at notice	2.181.741	2.457.115
Fixed deposits	15.510.180	16.621.101
Other deposits	421.848	1.164.762
Ordinary and deferred savings	10.953	4.115.242
Fixed savings	1	1,760,356
Total	28,949,173	37,721,039
Comparison with Feb. 28, 1942	667,246	929,077
Comparison with Mar. 31, 1941	5,200,444	6,856,971
2. Loans		
Loans on bills	11,423,120	11,578,965
Loans on notes	640,027	3,326,673
Overdraft	1,879,946	1,987,949
Discounted bills	1,332,307	4,358,149
Call loans	386,429	516,539
Total	15,661,829	21,748,275
Comparison with Feb 28, 1942	168,006	294,405
Comparison with Mar. 31, 1941	1,845,411	3,122,477
3. Holdings of Securities		
Government bonds	8,602,224	13,736,518
Prefectural and municipal bonds	294,300	428,459
Foreign securities	561,524	877,476
Corporate debentures	3,447,819	4,836,734
Stocks	739,292	1,083,901
Total	13,645,159	20,963,068
Comparison with Feb. 28, 1942	307,547	444,370
Comparison with Mar. 31, 1941	3,346,769	5,097,848

SYSTEM REORGANIZATION ANNOUNCED BY FUEL FIRM

Present Four-Department Plan Changed to Include Planning And Engineering

The Teikoku Fuel Industrial Company recently decided to reorganize its functional system with the object of reinforcing the technical service in conformity with the national fuel policy which is of urgent necessity in the present wartime situation and simultaneously to have closer connections with Government offices and firms concerned.

The announcement was made on Wednesday as follows:

The present four-department system (general affairs, management, business and technique) has been changed into a five-department system, according to which the management department has been abolished and planning and engineering departments have been newly created.

Yoshitada Hirooka, management department director, and Tatsuzo Fukayama, engineering department director of the Fushun Coal Mine, have been appointed planning department director and engineering department director, respectively. Taiji Abe, management department director, has been made chief of the management department.

Easier Money Helping Absorption of Bonds, Yuki Reports to Bank

Toyotaro Yuki, Governor of the Bank of Japan, Wednesday reported to the directors of the bank that the money market in the early and middle parts of March maintained a steady tone on the firm side owing to excess of withdrawals of funds by the Government in the form of tax payments and increased postal savings but as Government spendings progressed more quickly than expected in the latter part of the month a quiet movement prevailed over the month-end. No great demand for money has so far been seen in April, while the redemption of silk notes amounting to ¥60,000,000 has considerably eased the tone. Interest-bearing public bonds held by the Bank of Japan, therefore, are expected to be absorbed smoothly, along with rice notes. Toward the end of this month large volumes of Government funds are expected to be released, so that a total of about ¥1,380,000,000 seems due to be in circulation for the month. Money is seasonally easing and bond absorption is thereby likely to be speeded up.

SHARE LIST STRONG ON EUROPEAN NEWS

Cheery Floor Ascribed Also to Profit-Taking Operations

Owing to the foreign cables reporting the political change of the Vichy Government and the unrest in the political situation in the United States and the British Empire, the atmosphere of the Tokyo Stock Exchange Thursday was stronger than expected. Profit-taking operations on Miscellaneous are also partially responsible for the rosy tendency.

In the short-term, market, the bourse issue opened at ¥131.30 in the morning session, but before long there appeared a bullish sentiment on the floor and the quotation of ¥132.00 was hit late Thursday afternoon. A similar upward swing was seen in Hokkaido Colliery and Nichiro Fishery. N.Y.K. new, moved from ¥90.80 early in the morning to ¥91.30 late in the afternoon.

Among Miscellaneous in the long-term section, Japan Nickel stepped up ¥0.40, Furukawa Electric Industry ¥0.50, Japan Carbon ¥0.10, Ikegai Automobiles ¥0.20, and Mitsubishi Machinery, new, ¥0.40.

Closing prices of key wares in the afternoon session of the short-term market are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥132.00, N.Y.K., new, ¥91.30, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥154.60, its new, ¥99.40 and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥90.40.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Clos.		May	June
First Section				
Fuji Spinning (50)	67.5	u .1	....	67.1
Do. new (25)	38.0	d .2	....	38.0
Kanegafuchi Sp (50)	155.1		....	....
Do. new (25)	99.1	d .5	99.7	99.5
Teikoku Rayon (50)	100.0	d .8	100.8	99.0
Do. new (37½)	90.1	d .3	90.3	89.0
Tokyo Rayon (50)	40.7	d .1	40.4	40.4
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	74.8	....	75.2	74.0
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	106.2		....	105.9
Do. new (37½)	91.3		....	91.1
O. S. K. (50)	97.0	u .5	....	98.3
Do. new (37½)	83.1	u .1	....	96.4
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)			....	82.0
Do. new (25)	54.0	u .1	....	53.7
Uraga Dock (50)	92.0	u .3	92.4	92.7
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	102.7	u .1	....	79.3
Hitachi Works (50)		u .1	....	79.3
Steel Tube (50)	74.9	d .3	....	74.1
Third Section				
Oriental Development	63.1	u .1	63.5	64.1
Tokyo Automobile In.	....	d .2	71.1	72.5
Ikegai Automobiles		u .2	....	64.5
Toyo Ball-Bearing	81.8	d .5	82.5	
Japan Nickel	50.5	u .4	....	49.3
Furukawa Elec. Ind.	118.3	u .5	118.7	117.9
Mitsubishi Machinery	128.6			

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Kogo 5%	107.05	107.05	107.05	107.65
Second 5%	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00
First 4%	102.95	102.95	102.95	102.95

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	131.7	131.8	131.7	132.0
N. Y. K., old	....	105.8	105.8	....
N. Y. K., new	91.4	91.4	91.0	91.3
Kanegafuchi Spin.	154.5	154.5	154.5	154.6
Do. new	98.8	98.8	98.7	99.4
Teikoku Rayon, n.	89.8	89.8	89.6	90.4
Osaka Stock, n.	72.2	72.2	72.1	72.5
S. M. Railway	70.6	70.5	70.5	70.7
Mitsubishi Heavy	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.8
Hitachi Works	73.1	....	....	73.0
Japan Steel Tube	74.4	74.5	74.3	74.4
Japan Oil	....	79.0	78.9	79.1
Japan Mining	60.6	60.6	60.6	60.4
Manchuria Ind	59.7	59.7	59.7	59.4

New Bank Notes Designed

The Bank of Japan, which for some time has been designing 1,000-yen notes, made an announcement on Thursday in the form of a Finance Ministry Notification, on the basis of Article 3 of the Matter Concerning Special Exemption of Convertible Notes Regulations, the form and design of the note. According to provisions of the Bank of Japan Law to be enforced on May 1, notes other than those falling under the kind of convertible bank notes issued hitherto will not be permitted to be issued as convertible notes hereafter. Because of this, procedures for the issue of the foregoing 1,000-yen notes had been taken prior to the enactment of the law. The Bank authorities do not consider that these new 1,000-yen notes will be circulated for popular use.

SOUTH WIDENS VISTA FOR MANCHOU PLANS

Aoki Explains Points Being Considered in Second Five-Year Plan

Formulation of the projected second five-year industrial program, measures to check inflation, establishment of an economic equalization system and economic linking between Manchoukuo and the Southern Regions are the main points of Manchoukuo's new economic policy, said Minoru Aoki, Vice-Minister of the Manchoukuo Commerce and Finance Department, in a press interview Wednesday, according to Domei.

With the completion of his mission here to consult with the Japanese financial authorities regarding Manchoukuo's economic program, he will leave for Hsinking on April 19.

Second Five-Year Program

Manchoukuo's second five-year economic program now under deliberation by the Cabinet Planning Board is expected to see formal approval in light of the present economic position of Japan and North China, Mr. Aoki stated.

The program will lay stress on increased output of iron, non-ferrous metals, coal and aluminum, by mobilizing existing facilities available, he said.

With the exploitation of natural resources in the Southern Regions becoming possible it is necessary to re-examine Manchoukuo's economy from the new economic standpoint, he emphasized. In this sense, the projected second five-year economic program now under deliberation has been drafted on the principle of accelerating the exchange of materials between Manchoukuo and the Southern Regions. Thus, Manchoukuo will play an important part in the industrial development of the regions, on the one hand, while on the other, Manchoukuo will reply upon the Southern Regions in the securing of important raw materials including iron ores, and other metals.

To Check Price Rise

It is true that commodity prices in Manchoukuo are relatively high, but Manchoukuo will redouble efforts to check the upward tendency of prices by adhering to its low price policy, he declared. In order to make its price policy flexible, the Manchoukuo Government has decided to set up an economic equalization fund system apart from the existing exchange equalization fund, Mr. Aoki disclosed.

The existing exchange equalization fund, Mr. Aoki continued, aims at adjusting prices of certain important materials exported or imported. However, the projected economic equalization fund system proposes to adjust prices of important materials necessary for the perfection of national defense and for sufficient supplies to Japan. By virtue of this system adverse balance of important industrial enterprises such as iron and coal will be compensated by the Government.

Will Check Inflation

The yen fund situation has been improved greatly as compared with last year.

However, Manchoukuo desires increased investment on the part of Japan in Manchoukuo, taking into consideration inseparable relations between the two nations. In parallel with this policy the Government will make every possible effort for absorption of floating funds in the country in order to check inflation. For this purpose the Government has fixed the mark of the national savings campaign at ¥1,500,000,000 for this year, he concluded.

INDUSTRIAL EFFICIENCY SOUGHT BY ECONOMIC BODY

Causes Hampering Best Production and Greatest Increase Discussed by Federation

The Japan Economic Federation has decided to establish a Commission for increasing Industrial Efficiency in view of a request made at conferences between private industrialists and the Army and Navy and Government officials that measures be taken by civilian circles voluntarily for production increase at low prices.

Since last year views have been expressed by the Japan Economic Federation regarding the necessity for improvement of the industrial policy of the Government externally and the autonomous efficiency increase of industrialists, that is, new industrial rationalization, internally for bringing about production increase at low prices.

The first meeting of the commission was held on Wednesday at the Industrial Club, Marunouchi, at which concrete issues were taken up concerning important branches of industry and important conferences were held. By this means, the Federation authorities are determined to make efforts to find measures for removing causes hampering industrial efficiency and for bringing about a position increase in efficiency in cooperation with the Heavy Industrial Association, various control associations, Sangyo Hokoku-kai (Industrial Patriotic Society), Japan Efficiency Association, etc.

Chief subjects of study of the Commission cover not only measures for increasing efficiency, but moral questions concerning industrial efficiency and questions concerning consumption of goods by workers and relations with the Government. In addition, the Commission intends to take up measures to be urgently carried out through control associations.

Bank of Japan Accounts

April 16
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,935,058
Deposits	508,198
Loans	396,997

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited

CAPITAL ¥100,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ....¥ 80,300,000

CHAIRMAN: Takeo Kato

MANAGING DIRECTORS:
Kenkichi Takagi, Yuzuru Kimura, Kanoh Shundo.

HEAD OFFICE:
9, Marunouchi 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

BRANCHES:
Tokyo—Marunouchi Bld'g, Tokio Kaijo Bld'g, Toranomon, Kanda, Nihombashi, Nihombashi-Toricho, Honkokucho, Ningyocho, Kyobashi, Tsukiji, Eitaibashi, Fukagawa, Susaki, Takabashi, Honjo, Komagome, Itabashi, Egota, Yotsuya, Shinjuku, Shibuya, Shinagawa, Omori, Kamata.
Osaka—Osaka, Semba, Nakanoshima, Umeda, Osaka-Minami, Izuo.
Kobe—Kobe, Sannomiya, Shinko Bld'g.
Nagoya—Nagoya, Nakamura, Atsuta.
Tsurumi (Yokohama), Kyoto, Otaru, Kokura, Tobata, Dairen, Shanghai.

The Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.
Established 1880

Capital, Paid-up .. ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥145,000,000

PRESIDENT:
T. OKUBO
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
H. KASHIWAGI
S. ARAKAWA

DIRECTORS:
T. Okubo
H. Kashiwagi
Baron Koyata Iwasaki
Baron I. Morimura
K. Kodama
D. Nohara
C. Arima
K. Nishi
J. Okada
S. Asada

Head Office, Yokohama
T. OHMURA, Manager

Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Manager

Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi Kojimachi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Agent

BRANCHES and AGENCIES
Alexandria
Bangkok
Batavia
Berlin
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Changchiakow
Chefoo
Dairen
Fengtien
Hamburg
Hankow
Hanoi
Harbin
Hoihow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Hsinking
Karachi
Kobe
London
Los Angeles
Manila
Moji
Nagoya
Nagasaki
Nanking
New York
Osaka
Otaru
Paris
Peking
Rangoon
Rio de Janeiro
Saigon
San Francisco
Seattle
Semarang
Shanghai
Shonan
Sourabaya
Sydney
Tientsin
Tsinan
Tsingtao
Yingkow

Correspondents at all the chief commercial cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking business transacted.

For particulars apply to the Managers.

THE MITSUI TRUST CO., LTD.
The First Institution Established Under the Present Trust Company Act.

Trust, Bond, Loan, Real Estate and Safe-Deposit Departments
HEAD OFFICE:
Muromachi, 2-chome, Nihombashi, Tokyo
BRANCHES:
Hibiya, Tokyo; Osaka; Kyoto; Nagoya; Fukuoka.

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: ....MASAO TAKAHASHI

Japan Times & Advertiser
Published by The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 353.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157, Yamashita-cho. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 63, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1942

The British Navy

Domei has just transmitted here a gist of the article Leslie Hore-Belisha, former British Secretary of State for War, has contributed to a Buenos Aires journal in criticism of the British and American navies. His observation is noteworthy as the first British expression publicly heard regarding her own navy since it met with reverses in East Asiatic waters at the hands of the Japanese Navy.

The British statesman regards the recent defeat of the British navy off Ceylon as due to a tactical error. He remarks that the British, in the light of what they had suffered in Malayan waters, should have avoided an encounter with the Japanese Navy. As it was, the British naval force, assisted by an air-force far superior to the air units of the Japanese Navy, not only failed to inflict any speakable damage on the Japanese, but even had two cruisers and one aircraft carrier sent to the bottom.

Speaking of the American navy, Hore-Belisha says that what remains of the Pacific fleet is supposedly of sufficient strength to make its presence felt. Nevertheless, he has seen no sign of the American fleet assuming any sort of activity. He moreover wonders what has become of the American naval force which was formerly based at Manila. He thinks that the heavy losses the British navy suffered near Java would have been unnecessary but for the American fleet effectively participating.

To the successive victories of the Japanese Navy the former British secretary for war gives due importance. The Japanese successes at sea have had mortal effects on the British navy, he admits. So he is impelled to ask, where is the allied fleet? and what is it doing? Unless sea lanes of traffic were kept open, he says, what would be the use of America turning out any amount of war supplies for Soviet Russia. He estimates that the security of Allied interests solely depends upon the superiority of the British navy.

It is so customary to speak of the superiority of the British navy. It is almost a part of its tradition. And, in terms of tonnage, the superiority of the British navy still remains in existence, at least, in European waters. But to us who have had something to do with the British navy its superiority seems to call for more careful examination. For, even allowing due consideration for tonnage, the quality of naval forces is not to be determined only by numbers of ships, their displacement tonnage, or the strength of their ordnance.

It has been brought to our knowledge that the British naval force at Singapore had quitted its base at least 10 days before the island fell into Japanese hands. The whole navy, its whole personnel, their families, bag and baggage, had sailed off from Singapore. They had no compunction to abandon the land forces to their fate, when every assistance, from sea or from the air, counted most.

The departure of the British naval force from Singapore in the most crucial hour was a proof of the change that has come over the navy in which Britain, mistress of the seven seas, once took pride. The naval officers and ratings who deserted the army, always Britain's weakest arm, showed that they had no longer that sense of honor or chivalry which once glorified the tradition of the British navy.

The British empire owed its greatness to its navy. As a maritime Power since Queen Elizabeth's time, Britain has always depended for her greatness and glory on her rule over the waves. And the sons of White Albion, true to the tradition of Drake and Nelson, stood loyal to the honor that their predecessors so bravely upheld.

But the account the British navy has given of itself in East Asia in the present war indicates that all that has passed to history. The recent battle off Ceylon bore further testimony to the moral deterioration of the British navy. Not a single one of the battleships came forth to meet the assailing Japanese. The Dorsetshire and Cornwall were fleeing for safety when they were overtaken by Japanese aircraft and sunk. The aircraft carrier Hermes even had an earlier start, but retraced her way back to the Ceylon base, when the Japanese were thought to have gone away.

The British empire must fall with her navy even as it rose with it in the past. The foundation on which its greatness was built has gone. The spirit that should have been kept alive and aflame in the minds of the British was suffered to die. He who would weigh the importance of the British navy today or estimate its fighting power, should look into more than mere tonnage. And when this is done, he must read in the cards the tragedy of a sea power that once was great.

New Delhi Lessons

The New Delhi parley which has ended in failure, and which we have already taken occasion to discuss, was a surprise in more than one sense. The world was given the first surprise when Sir Stafford Cripps, arriving at New Dèlhi, announced that he thought a fortnight's stay there would be sufficient to discharge his mission. It was surprising to learn that he expected to dispose of the knotty problem of India in so brief a time, whatever might be the formula he had brought out in his pocket.

The world was surprised a second time to know that the British envoy, with all his airs of self-confidence, failed to present anything new by way of a plan or a scheme. Among all British statesmen he was known to be most friendly to India. His visit to that country naturally raised hopes in many quarters. But contrary to the general expectation, what he offered to India was regarded as little better than "a cheque certain to be dishonored."

Next, it was scarcely less surprising to note the ignorance the British Government showed of the psychology and temper of the people whom it has ruled for one and a half centuries. It transpired that the British Government had been guilty of a fatal miscalculation. This may be due to its under-estimation of the character of the crime it perpetrated against the Indians at the time of the last World War. Against the British promise which was never to be made good, India in the last World War sent the best of her troops, nearly a million and a quarter strong, to the European front. In addition, the Indians contributed to the war chest of the British Exchequer an amount equivalent to 3,000 million yen. For all that, India got nothing. And yet India was supposed to have forgotten her bitter experience in less than a generation.

The world was given something of a surprise as it reviewed the New Delhi parley. For, as the event indicated, it is hard to understand why Cripps came out to India at all. Even if he had been in agreement with Churchill in war policies, he could never have been ignorant of where the British Premier stood with regard to the Indian question. Few British statesmen had been more outspoken about India or her value in wartime. While Churchill led the Cabinet, it was hardly likely that there should be any departure from his policy. This much should have been imagined, although he did make a departure from his hide-bound principle, when he threw overboard his anti-communist ideology and allied with Soviet Russia last year. What is most surprising is that Cripps is understood to have undertaken the mission to India upon his own initiative.

Taken as a whole, it is surprising that the British, noted for their unfailing mother wit, should have failed to see the futility of such a diplomatic mission. Their own saying is that an old fox is never caught in the same trap twice.

A Year Ago Today

April 17, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

The Washington Administration was studying a list of Chinese requirements under the Lease-Lend program and some supplies already had been processed for this purpose, President Roosevelt announced at his press conference. The President, however, declined to disclose the details of the aid proposal or to admit that the new move represented an American reply to the conclusion of the Neutrality Pact between Japan and the Soviet Union, which observers interpreted as a factor that would facilitate Japan's campaign in China.

Earlier in the day, Dr. Hu Shi, following a visit to the White House, disclosed that President Roosevelt had agreed to arrange material assistance to the Chungking regime.

The United States Naval Academy at Annapolis will graduate the class of 1942 on December 19, six months in advance, Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy announced in Washington. The 1941 class received its commission in February instead of in June, and the three months training cruise for midshipmen was cancelled for the summer because of the "difficulty in making vessels available".

The United States Army must be trained to fight outside the Western Hemisphere, declared Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, speaking before the Senate Committee investigating the American defense program. "It is quite uncertain in what part of North, South or Central America, or even possibly other regions, it ultimately may be necessary to use them," he said although he did not elaborate on the "other regions."

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Gratitude

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part III

It is claimed by many Christians that gratitude is as precious a virtue with them as it is with the Japanese but hat they have a special all-inclusive object of gratitude, namely, God, the creator of heaven and earth, and that to show gratitude to any human being, dead or alive, let alone inanimate objects, made of sticks or stones, to the neglect of the all-benevolent God, is little short of idolatry which is anathema to Christian doctrines. This is, it seems to me, a specious quibbling.

Gratitude is a feeling which emanates from one's heart, not generated by the quality or size of the gift bestowed on one. A man so ungracious of heart as to feel no thanks for the rice he eats and the water he drinks—will he be likely to feel gratitude for the rain which falls on the good and bad or the sun that shines on the righteous and unrighteous? Can one believe that the boor who has no sense of gratitude toward his human benefactors he knows intimately be grateful to the giver of all the blessings he enjoys whom he has never seen?

Belief in God, I should say, is a high quality, not naturally possessed by ordinary uncultivated persons, by the lazy, the foolish, or the very young. It is an attribute, if at all, of the adult, the wise, and matured minds. There are many qualities as well as arts which require much study, long patient practice or deep contemplation to acquire, and among them are the law of perspective in painting, Euclid, the First Principles of Law, the definition of beauty, the philosophical ground of good and bad, the mystery of khama, the quality of "chuyo" (moderation or temperance), the game of Goh, appreciation of "loneliness" in Tea Ceremony, etc., and I think that belief in God, the creator of the universe belongs to this category of high knowledge or wisdom. It is a gift vouchsafed to the supremely wise or the supremely pious or "the pure in heart who shall see God." Not certainly the quality shared by every conceited fool who goes about shouting he is "a free agent," etc.

Typical Argument

But the gratitude we owe to our ancestors and to fellow members of human society is so obvious; anyone with half an eye, or no eye at all, can see it and feel it every moment of his life—so we think. If I am not thankful to my country or society at large and do not seek in my small way to repay the debt by making the most of my opportunities, then it is likely to seem credible when I assert that I am a devout believer in the goodness of almighty God.—Such will be the typical argument of the agnostic Japanese, if you will put it that way.

Could any human being conceive the universe? I would advise anyone who says Yes to repeat the following sentence which Herbert Spencer was heard to mutter at his breakfast one morning with a defeated look on his face.

"Thirty millions of suns, each with its own system, and the distance between one another, supposing each sun to be of the size of a pin's head, is 50 miles! What does it mean?" (I am quoting from memory.)

Spencer catalogues in his "First Principles" what he calls things "Unknowable" in which he includes time, space, motion, etc. Without being taught by Spencer, however, it is patent that a mortal man can by no stretch of imagination form an appropriate or even approximate conception of the universe, or even its one phase, or its mere size, still less its immortal creator, the almighty Deity. One can only believe, or take on trus such belief. Knowledge of God, as said before, is the revellation given to the very pious or the supremely wise—sages, saints and great philosophers. It is far beyond the horizon of a little worm, like this writer, for instance.

Under Munificent Rule

The idea of the universe being made and ruled by the one deity, was Judaic in origin as we all know. It was the heritage of the nomad ancestors of Israelites who had carried the ark from one place to another, as they ranged freely under the star-lit heavens—a condition of life propitious to the development of monotheistic ideas. It is perhaps as little surprising that the Japanese, who have thrived so happily for over 20 centuries under the munificent rule of the hereditary Emperor, should have evolved a unique system of government centering on the sacredness of the Imperial Throne.

Again, it is a matter for as little wonder that the Japanese, who from time immemorial have been living in this comparatively well-ordered and highly-cultivated society, in harmonious brotherhood with one another, their hearts ever aglow with the warmth of human nature and grateful appreciation of beauty of scenery and ever-recurring change of charming season, should have fallen to the lure of a species of polytheism as seen in Shintoism. It is no matter for great wonder that such people should have come to think that the universe, so vast and so wonderfully contrived, must be the handiwork, not of one Jehovah, but of countless deities, in number matching perhaps the stars of the firmament or that of human beings ever begotten since the creation.

Be that as it may, we can never believe that a man so graceless of heart as to acknowledge no gratitude toward his ancestors from whom he has so obviously descended, or toward his sovereign or country to which he owes such a pulpable debt of obligations, can ever be supposed to cherish gratitude toward an invisible abstract being whose existence no man has ever proved or can ever prove.

(To Be Concluded)

MODERN NAVAL WARFARE FOUGHT BY GERMANY WITH NEW STRATEGY

Britain's Threefold Encirclement Plan Completely Frustrated With Loss of Vital Sea Bases

By LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER M. H. AMBROSIUS

Just as many another war waged against England was primarily a naval war, so in the present conflict, victory or defeat will depend on the outcome of the battle of the Atlantic. This battle, which necessarily extends not only to operations directed against the British Isles but to all of Great Britain's overseas bases, is now in full swing. As soon as the campaign on the Eastern front is over, this maritime struggle will completely determine the character of the war between England and Germany and will be fought to the finish on the sea. Of all battles of this war the battle of the Atlantic will be the greatest and the most important and it will also be won by Germany—a fact which we can gather from the knowledge of the present strategic situation on the seas as well as from a proper estimate of the present and future prospects of success as seen in the tactical difference between the naval strategy of England and that of Germany.

England's strategic position on the seas has considerably changed for the worse in her war, waged against a continental Power. If the English believe that they can win this war by means of a comparatively bloodless blockade of the enemy's coasts while at the same time safeguarding their own lines of communication, they are deluding themselves in a manner which can only be accounted for by their inability to recognize the vast spiritual, political and strategic changes which have taken place all over the world. As a matter of fact the strategic position of the British Isles has suffered greatly through the development of modern weapons.

Whereas Britain formerly was able to confine herself to the establishment of a sea blockade and the dispatch of an expeditionary force to the continent, so that the British Isles themselves scarcely felt the effects of the war, today England—now geographically a part of the continent as far as her military position is concerned—has lost most of the advantages of being an island kingdom. The waters, surrounding England, have become a part of the coastal waters of Continental Europe. English seaports and armament centers lie within the range of German air operations, while the island itself is in constant danger of invasion.

The strategic importance of the British fleet has correspondingly diminished. All of the island's naval bases are endangered by German air attacks. Furthermore, England has been obliged to split up her navy into a number of small units in order to protect her overseas possessions and maritime routes without being able to prevent the loss of tonnage, continually suffered by the merchant fleet at the hands of German destroyers, planes and submarines.

Threefold Plan Frustrated

In spite of their unfavorable strategic position on the seas, the British, true to their great war traditions, are attempting to force Germany to the point of exhaustion by cutting off its entire supply of foreign raw materials. They hope to achieve this aim by a threefold plan of encirclement which consists in enveloping Germany by a continental, an oceanic and a worldwide ring. Each of these three encircling fronts, however, was established too late for Britain to force Germany to succumb by such means. For Germany had made herself politically, economically and militarily immune to any encircling plan.

Let us deal with the continental ring at first. This was to be composed of a group of continental European countries, surrounding Germany, whereby England hoped to be in a position to confine her own efforts to the sending of small contingents of troops to the closing of the North Sea and to making air attacks upon Germany's hinterland. The German forces, however defeated England's auxiliary nations one after another. England not only lost her strategic bases on the coast of continental Europe from which an attack on Germany could have been organized, but these coastal countries now form a part of the ring, surrounding England, so that she now finds herself cut off from the sea by Germany.

Let us now turn to England's attempt to encircle Germany on the ocean. Here again the British have utterly failed to attain their object. The longer the war lasts the less will Germany feel the effects of the loss of her overseas import trade. The four-year plan together with the economic reorganization of the countries occupied by Germany, has already progressed to a point where overseas communications are of no particular military importance to Germany. On the other hand, the longer the war lasts, the more will England be cut off from supplies of raw materials from outside and in time she will lose the greater part of her foreign markets.

Another Failure

Lastly, let us examine the encirclement of Germany by shutting her off from the rest of the world. This plan of England consisted in enlisting the continents of Asia, Africa and America in a united world front against Germany. It is also doomed to failure, however, because for the duration of the present war Germany can do without her barter trade with these continents. Furthermore, Germany can never be overcome by a mobilization of the forces of these continents or by any attack which might be made by them. The more England avails herself of the help of these foreign Powers, especially that of the United States, the more she will become dependent on them.

Exclusion of Germany from these continents and the disposition of any forces which may be employed in these territories for the purpose of protecting the British bases of operation and of safeguarding her overseas connections may possibly serve to prolong the war, but in the end can only weaken England's political prestige throughout the world.

So far as England's economic war against Germany in concerned, it is today fully apparent that England will never be able to achieve her goal—namely that of breaking down Germany's power of resistance by cutting her off from overseas communications, because of the autarchic character of the German continental war economy. Throughout the four years of the first World War, Germany waited in vain for a decisive naval battle which the British fleet was able to avoid as the strategic position from which England made her long-distance sea blockade effective were never once the object of German attacks. In this war, through her war economic measures and her campaigns on the continent, Germany has rendered the British blockade ineffective, thereby winning an indirect victory over the British Navy.

Defense Strategy Useless

As far as the strategy of defense is concerned, England's situation is also a helpless one. She possesses no means whatever of permanently preventing the German counter-blockade from gradually destroying her overseas traffic. During the World War the British fleet was able to keep open the vitally important sea routes to and from the mother country as the German fleet had to restrict its operations to a limited area along the coast of the North Sea, while the German air force was unable to take any effective part in the war on the sea.

Today, when German air and naval forces can operate from strategic bases along the European coast which lies opposite England and can strike at England's supply routes across the Atlantic while in addition the British seaports are within the zone of operations of Germany's superior air force, conditions are such that the British Navy is no longer able to perform its task of protecting and defending the British Isles or of safeguarding imports of raw materials and other vital necessities.

British air operations must be judged in a similar manner. Weak air attacks against Germany and the occupied countries constitute an attempted offensive which is to relieve Britain's imperiled position in the battle of the Atlantic. But England will neither succeed in making up thereby for the lack of success of her economic war, nor in detracting in any way from the increasing success of Germany's operations in this economic war. Where the fleet as the chief weapon has failed, the air force as an additional weapon cannot make good this failure. This is all the more true, because the British air offensive is not primarily directed against the German armament industry but against the German civilian population. Employment of the British air force will, therefore, not improve to any marked degree England's strategic position on the seas nor her chance of success in the battle of the Atlantic.

Germany's strategic position on the sea presents a very different picture from that of England as much as it has vastly improved in comparison with 1918. To be sure, at the beginning of the present war the German fleet was shut up in the North Sea whereas England controlled the gates of the Atlantic Ocean. But when the campaigns on the continent led to the occupation of the entire coast of Norway and that of France on the Channel and the Atlantic, Germany came into the possession of Atlantic bases and favorably situated strategic positions from which it could employ her naval and other forces in the battle of the Atlantic.

It is true that little advantage has yet been taken of these Atlantic coast bases on account of the comparatively small size of Germany's existing fleet, but their possession has greatly enhanced the value of the available naval units as it has shortened the distance from the actual field of operations on the ocean. Furthermore, the strategic importance of these bases lies in the fact that they enable the German military authorities to take advantage of the increased effectiveness of the most modern weapons of naval warfare.

Germany's Big Advantage

As is already the case with respect to her warfare on land and in the air, these improved modern weapons give Germany an advantage on the sea as she is on the offensive. This is especially true of the power of modern weapons of coastal defense and attack which permits of much more complete mastery and control over the waters, surrounding enemy coasts, than was formerly possible. It also applies to the increased speed and radius of operations obtained by the adaptation of ships to oil fuel, the use of which in this economic war has proved of the utmost value.

In conclusion, mention must also be made of the importance of the employment of reconnaissance

(Continued on Page 3)

ALLIED PROPAGANDISTS MERE LAUGHING-STOCK

Struggle to Write Atrocity Tales To Cover Own Defeat

A cog in the Allied propaganda machine must be missing or else its operators must be under the spell of spring fever. Apparently in an effort to cover up their defeats on the Burma front, the Chungking regime recently circulated groundless reports that the Japanese troops in Burma had resorted to poison gas warfare. This charge would have been a propaganda masterpiece if no one had noticed a flaw in the seemingly perfect set-up. But a busybody poked his nose into Chungking's lie-manufacturing business. And the irony is, that busybody happened to be the official news agency of Great Britain, which is supposed to be Chungking's ally. Reuters reported that the British authorities refused to confirm Chungking's concocted story of Japanese gas warfare.

Recently Lowell Thomas, well-known news commentator on the air in the United States, claimed with childish naivity that Brazilian officials were hunting for a Japanese captain, who, posing as a female cook, engaged in espionage work for the past five years. It appears incredible that even Brazilian Government high-ups, who are dumb enough to fall into America's lap in a joint anti-Axis drive, could not detect a spy for five years! Intelligent Brazilians are laughing it away as another Yankee joke.

Fruitless Radio Talk

In retaliation for successive Japanese victories in the Pacific conflict Australian Minister of Information Senator Ashley recently went on the air as a conductor of the name-calling program entitled "Japan As She Really Is." This radio talk provoked no special ire in Japanese circles because they do not think very much of the intelligence of Australian Government officials but Ashley's speech irritated and infuriated thinking and responsible Australian leaders.

Representatives of the church and education visited Minister of Information Ashley and told him that his radio talks were over emotional and almost hysterical in tone. They asked for propaganda with a more scientific approach, saying that the broadcasts completely failed in their object, and that purely factual statements would be far more effective.

Thus the Australians themselves have been fed up with misinformation their Government official are pouring out on them.

But fairy tales have been rolling down from the assembly lines of the Allied propaganda factory. The Australian authorities recently issued an official statement alleging that Japanese troops maltreated 10 Australian soldiers in a jungle of New Guinea. The statement, reportedly based on the so-called eye-witness accounts of three survivors, failed to mention where that "incident" had happened or how three survivors got to Australia after having been bayoneted and shot until they were considered dead, as the statement claimed. This is a maze of mystery in which even the Australian authorities possibly could not find the way out.

Attitude Toward India

In the meanwhile, in New York British Ambassador Lord Halifax, revealing Britain's stiffened attitude toward India, declared that despite rejection by Indian leaders of the revised British proposal the British would be obliged to carry on their duty to defend India without the help and cooperation of Indian forces.

But back in the British capital, the London Daily Herald editorially attacked Lord Halifax's speech as running counter to the best interest of Great Britain. The editorial implied that Britain would have to get India's active participation in the current conflict in order to turn the surging tide of Allied reverses on all fronts in Britain's favor.

Thus Allied propagandists are hitting each other in their frantic efforts to present their positions in a favorable light, thereby completely defeating their own purposes. They are eating their words among themselves.—(H.A.)

In the Periodicals

The XXth Century, Vol. II, No. 3, March 1942, published monthly by The XXth Century Publishing Co., Shanghai. Price Sh. $3.

This substantial but interesting and readable magazine edited by a scholarly German journalist of Shanghai deals in an original manner with the culture and public affairs of East Asia. The March, 1942, number contains the usual penetrating comments on current events by the editor, illuminating articles on such varied subjects as Australia, the Rio de Janeiro Conference, Buddhism, butterflies, poetry's connection with the present war, and the soldier writers of Japan. Particularly full book reviews of Japan's current war literature feature this number. Unusual illustrations, reviews of current literature and the screen, and timely documents complete the issue to make it a most valuable publication.

Shuho; a weekly published by the Board of Information, No. 288 dated April 15, 1942 (in Japanese). The leading articles: The General Election, To Protect the Young Generation, the Mission of Silk-Reeling Industry in Wartime, and the Development of the Operations in the Indian Ocean. As usual, the weekly contains a calendar of war news of the War of Greater East Asia, covering the period from March 17 to April 6.

INDIA

An Impartial Study

By Will Durant

Today, more than ever before, the attention of the world is being focused on India where the struggle against British imperialism is rapidly coming to a head. The noted American scholar and philosopher, Will Durant, has written what is probably the most impartial work on the subject. Excerpts from this enlightening book will be reproduced in these columns.—Editor.

Freedom Is Near

This gospel of a loving resistance pleased the Hindus because for 2,000 years and more their religions had taught them gentleness and peace. Buddha had counseled them, five centuries before Christ, never to injure any living thing; Mahavira, earlier than Buddha, had instructed his Jain sect likewise; Brahminism had taken over the doctrine, and had made it almost universal in India.

Gandhi's family had belonged to just the sect which had set most store on the practice of Ahimsa. Religion seemed to Gandhi more important than politics, and humaneness more than independence; his fundamental conception of religion was reverence for all life. He added to the Hindu form of the principle Christ's doctrine of loving one's enemies; time and again he has pardoned his foes; and in the breadth of his charity he loves even Englishmen.

Not a Doctrinaire

He is not quite a doctrinaire; he recognizes exceptions. "I believe that where there is only a choice between cowardice and violence, I would advise violence." If a man is peaceful out of fear, Gandhi would rather have him be violent. He says, with characteristic candor and bravery, risking his leadership with a word: "The Hindu, as a rule, is a coward." Certain Hindus allowed robbers to loot their homes and insult their women; he asks: "Why did not the owners of the houses looted die in the attempt to defend their possessions? . . . My non-violence does not admit of running away from danger, and leaving dear ones unprotected."

For too many weaklings, he says, non-violence serves merely "as a mask to cover their abject cowardice . . . Must they not develop the ability to defend themselves violently before they could be expected to appreciate non-violence?" Nevertheless there is in such cases something higher than violent resistance; it is when a man attacked resists as well as he can without violence, and then, overcome, refuses to surrender, but accepts the blows unanswered, and if necessary dies at his post. So it should be with India.

"I would risk violence a thousand times rather than emasculation of the race. I would rather have India resort to arms to defend her honor than that she should in a cowardly manner become or remain a helpless victim to her own dishonor. But I believe that non-violence is infinitely superior to violence."

Violence Distrusted

He distrusts violence because at the outset it empowers the unreasoning mob, and in the end it exalts not the just man but the most violent. He rejects Bolshevism, therefore, as alien to the character and purpose of India. "It may be that in other countries Governments may be overthrown by brute force; but India will never gain her freedom by the naked fist." His newer aides, like the younger Nehru, are eager to arm the Hindus and follow Russia's example; but Gandhi warns them that a freedom based upon killing can never lead to anything more than a change of masters. "I do not believe in short-violent-cuts to success. Bolshevism is the necessary result of modern materialistic civilization. Its insensate worship of matter has given rise to a school which has been brought up to look upon materialistic advancement as the goal, and which has lost all touch with the final things of life."

It is our good fortune, in America, that Lenin and Gandhi do not agree, and that two great peoples, as if for our instruction, are moving by diverse paths of kindred ends. Just as Russia and America are rival laboratories designed, so to speak, by the Spirit of History to test the communistic vs. the individualistic method of production, distribution and living, so Russia and India will be rival laboratories to test the violent vs. the peaceful method of social revolution. Never has history made such crucial experiments on so vast a scale, or offered any generation, not even Christ's, so significant a spectacle. For in India Christ is again on trial, and stands face to face once more with Rome.

Classic Example

But is not non-violent resistance a vain idealist's dream? One hears the sardonic laughter of Lenin. And Gandhi asks in return what progress is made when one form of violence is replaced by another, or materialistic ambition is incorporated and nationalized at the point of a million bayonets? "You of the West," he says, "have been taught it is violent power which wins. The truth is that it is passive resistance which has always won." He cites the victory of the Christians over the Roman Empire as the classic example; and in our own day, he thinks, the League of Nations can re-order the world by practising non-cooperation without violence.

He regretted the decision of China to fight the West with the weapons of the West, and predicted that the only result would be a patriotic substitution of home-made violence for foreign. "In casting off Western tyranny it is

(Continued on Page 4)

EVENING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

EVENING EDITION

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

No. 15,459 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

8,000 AXIS CITIZENS NABBED IN AMERICA; JAPANESE MOST HIT

5,443 Out of Total Interned Are Subjects of Nippon—Said Defense Need

ROOSEVELT IS WARNED

Don't Repeat Five Mistakes Made by Britain, Clapper Tells President

Domei

VICHY, April 16.—The United States Department of Justice today announced the internment of 8,000 enemy nationals within the United States due to defense necessities, according to Havas dispatches from Washington.

The report added, that the interned included 5,443 Japanese, 2,400 Germans and 127 Italians.

Arrest Axis Nationals

United States authorities Tuesday issued warrants for the arrest of 8,000 Axis nationals residing in the United States, the Nichi Nichi reports from Buenos Aires, quoting a dispatch from Washington.

Learn British Lesson

Special to the Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, April 15.—Raymond Clapper, famous correspondent of the Scripps-Howard News Agency, warned President Franklin D. Roosevelt against repeating five mistakes committed by Premier Winston Churchill of the British Empire, in the Look, a weekly magazine, published on April 14, according to a report from New York. His article substantially said:

"President Roosevelt should never commit such mistakes as made by Premier Churchill. The war has not turned out favorably for the Allies in these two years and a half. The United States will be saved by understanding the following mistakes committed by Great Britain.

"The first of the mistakes is that the British Empire sent too small numbers of tanks and airplanes to many fronts; the United States committed the same mistake in the Philippines.

"The second mistake is that the British Empire underestimated the enemy strength; and United States made the same error at Pearl Harbor.

"The third blunder is that the British Empire was slow in adopting an offensive military structure; the United States is making the same mistake at present.

"The fourth mistake is that the British long hesitated to destroy the antiquated special politics; the United States political circles are also full of men of a special class and incompetent persons.

"The fifth fault is that the British Army has many officers, who do not know the modern science of war.

British officers are particularly inefficient in air battles; the United States has not yet recognized this weakness of the British forces.

"If the United States is to repeat all these mistakes committed by Great Britain, the loss will be very great. The United States citizens must learn a valuable lesson from the tragedy of Pearl Harbor that caused costly sacrifices."

Roosevelt's Blunder

President Roosevelt committed the biggest blunder in his life by underestimating the national strength of Japan and believing that Japan could be brought forcibly to her knees in the Japanese-American negotiations, the Yomiuri declared Thursday.

That mistake on the part of President Roosevelt led to an "American tragedy" which followed the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the journal asserted.

The Yomiuri said that President Roosevelt resembles the late President Wilson in many respects in that they both made a great mistake in the latter part of their careers.

President Wilson was at the summit of his popularity when he returned to Washington from the Versailles Peace Conference, the Yomiuri pointed out.

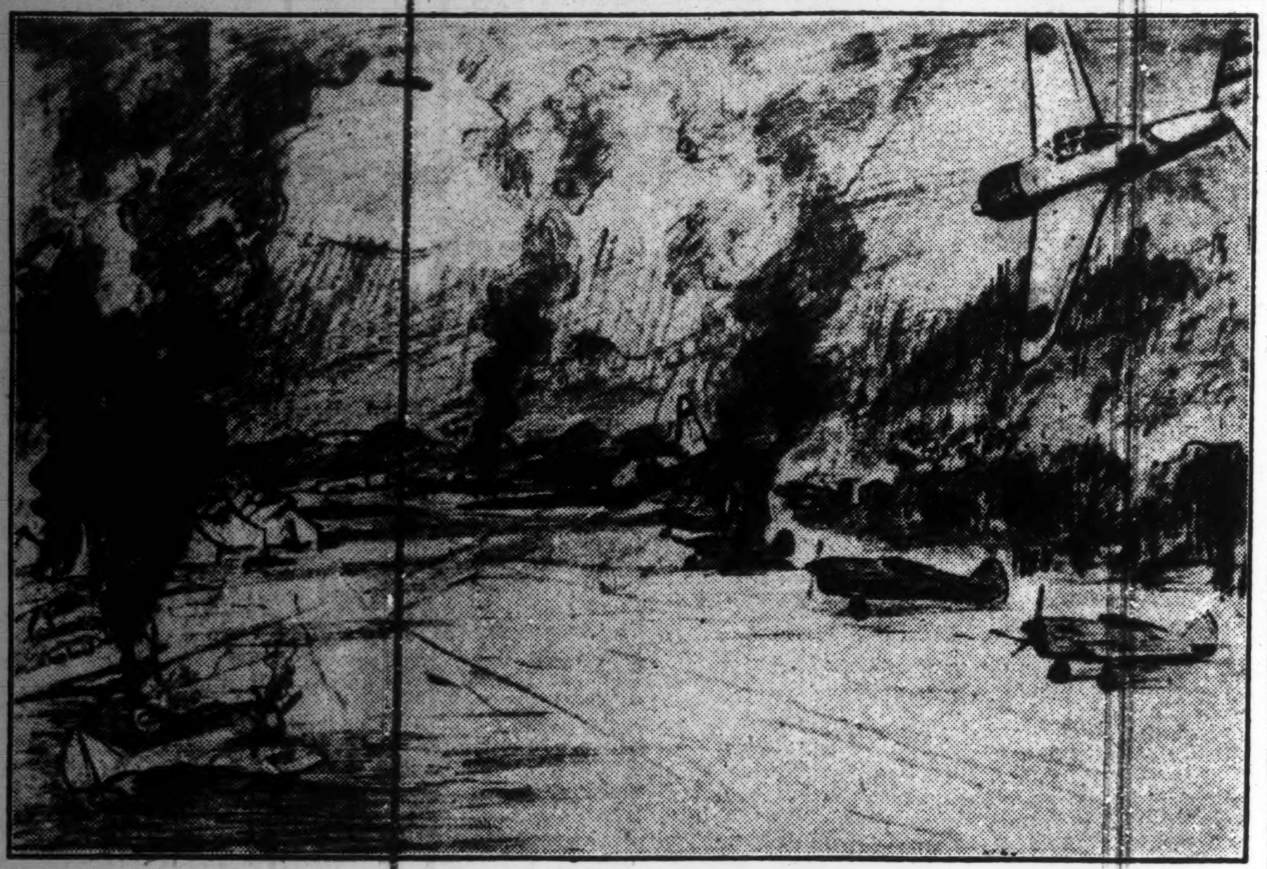
"After he returned to the United States, he unnecessarily interfered in European affairs and was opposed in Congress," the Yomiuri said, "and later he died a lonely death."

President Roosevelt stood at the pinnacle of fame when he was reelected for the third term in the fall of 1940, and then came his misjudgment of Japan's strength, the paper said.

The capture of the Bataan Peninsula and the imminent fall of Corregidor must prove a fatal blow to the Roosevelt administration, the journal asserted, as the American resistance at Bataan and Corregidor fronts were the only excuse with which President Roosevelt barely tried to pacify the dissatisfied American people in the midst of successive defeats of the United States Army and Navy at the hands

(Continued on Page 2)

Sketched Own Battle Scenes



The above drawing by the late Lieutenant-Commander Asai depicts a raid of Japanese planes on the Del Carmen airfield in the Philippines. (Censored by Navy Ministry. No. 669)

Intrepid Japanese Artist-Warrior Plunges Plane Into Enemy Ranks in Surabaya Action

Lieutenant-Commander Masao Asai, whose brave death in the Netherlands East Indies on February 19 was announced by the Navy Ministry yesterday, was one of the best pilots of the Navy's bombing corps, having already shown great achievements in the Manila, Borneo and Java operations.

He was also an artist and after every attack he made on enemy ships, airfields or planes, he used to paint the scenes of his action.

In the Surabaya battle in which the Lieutenant Commander lost his life, no other Japanese plane was hit by enemy machine-gun or anti-aircraft fire. When Japanese planes reached Surabaya they confronted 10 enemy planes, according to the report from Bali by a member of the Navy Information service. While Lieutenant-Commander Asai was chasing an enemy plane, his machine was hit by anti-aircraft guns that began to roar on all sides. The Lieutenant Commander dashed his plane on the enemy below and died.

When other planes saw the self-destruction of their leader, they closed in on the plane which the Lieutenant-Commander was chasing and shot it down.

POSTHUMOUS PROMOTIONS GRANTED 4 ARMY OFFICERS

Colonels Sonoda, Hosokawa, Morimoto and Yagi Raised to Ranks of Major-Generals

The War Ministry, on Thursday, announced that Colonels Seinosuke Sonoda, Toyohiko Hosokawa, Hideo Morimoto and Seiichiro Yagi were promoted to Major-Generals in recognition of their distinguished services, reports Domei.

It is recalled that Colonel Sonoda was killed during the Japanese operations in the Bataan Peninsula while commanding a tank unit. Colonel Hosokawa was also killed in a battle at the southern front.

Colonel Morimoto, who was Director of the Third Economic Division of the North China Liaison Department of the China Affairs Board, was killed on March 24 in an airplane accident over Ise Bay while en route to Tokyo.

Colonel Yagi recently died of illness while in active service on the North China front.

OBSERVES JUVENILE LAW

Justice Ministry Fetes 20th Anniversary of Its Enforcement

In commemoration of the 20th anniversary marking the enforcement of the Juvenile Protection Law, an elaborate program will be held today at the Gunjin Kaikan under the auspices of the Justice Ministry, reports Domei.

With the attendance of more than 1,500 persons, especially concerned with the welfare of juveniles, 60 prominent dignitaries who have rendered distinguished service in enforcing the law will be honored by Justice Minister Michiyo Iwamura.

Among those who will be commended are Dr. Niikuma Motoji, former president of the Supreme Court, Chogoro Miyagi, former Justice Minister, and Dr. Mannosuke Yamaoka, member of the House of Peers.

SCHOOLS TO REOPEN SOON

Hongkong, Kowloon Institutions Begin Classes May 1

Twelve schools in Hongkong and eight schools in Kowloon, which include both primary and middle schools, are scheduled to open from May 1, the Nichi Nichi reports from Hongkong, according to Domei.

Meanwhile, with the rise of enthusiasm toward learning Japanese, a training school for teachers, which will include 250 persons, commenced courses today.

GERMAN GUNS BATTER LENINGRAD FACTORIES

Reich High Command Reports Successes From Northern Russia to Libyan Desert

Domei

BERLIN, April 15.—In the northern sector of the Eastern Front the German artillery spoke furiously against Leningrad yesterday where fires and explosions were caused to an ammunition factory, the High Command announced today.

The Luftwaffe directed fierce bomb attacks against harbor installations and an airdrome in Sevastopol in southwestern Crimea, the communique disclosed.

German military success in North Africa continued as bomb attacks were showered with effective results on British warplanes and truck concentrations.

From dawn to dusk the attack on the beleaguered Malta Island continued yesterday, where particular damage was inflicted on a wireless tower at Rinella harbor.

In a resume it was announced that German pursuit forces shot down nine British warplanes over Malta and the North African coast yesterday. Other aerial successes against the Royal Air Force were scored over the channel and Norwegian coast.

British warplanes arrived over western Germany last night committing injury and death to civilians. German anti-aircraft and pursuit units brought down 10 attacking bombers before the remainder fled in defeat, the High Command concluded.

OSHIMA BACK IN BERLIN

Britain Speculates Over Balkan Visit by Envoy

Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Germany, returned to Berlin Wednesday from an inspection tour of the Balkans, which apparently is causing speculative concern in British political circles, the Yomiuri learned from Berlin.

Ambassador Oshima discussed the western Asiatic situation at the Turkish capital with Masashi Kurihara, Japanese Ambassador to Ankara, and Akira Yamaji, Japanese Ambassador to Sofia, during the course of his Balkan itinerary, the dispatch stated.

Sato in Kuibishev

Domei

KUIBISHEV, April 16.—Naotake Sato, Japanese Ambassador to Moscow, returned here by plane at 4:15 p.m. yesterday, after having presented his credentials at Moscow, together with Goro Morishima, Minister to the Soviet Union, Funao Miyakawa, Counselor of the Japanese Embassy, and the military and naval attaches.

U.S. LAUDS KINDNESS GIVEN TO PRISONERS

Families in States Happy of Japanese Treatment—Britons Also Grateful

AMERICA LISTENING IN

Japanese in America Claimed Kindly Treated—Bennett Refutes Eden's Statement

The American people are awakening to the fact that the Japanese are true "samurai" as is evidenced by the cordial treatment they are according the American war prisoners, reports Domei.

The broadcasts by the American prisoners in Japan to their homeland, which was commenced on January 17 through the good offices of the Nippon Broadcasting Corporation, is exerting tremendous influence on the minds of the Americans.

The prisoners are telling their countrymen that they are being treated very warmly and unanimously praised the Bushido spirit shown them by the Japanese.

According to reports reaching here, the families and relatives of those prisoners at home have been very much relieved at hearing the voices of their dear sons, fathers and lovers and are daily sticking to their radios to hear the Tokyo broadcast.

U.S. Station Lauds Japanese

In appreciation of the kind and fair treatment accorded the American prisoners by the Japanese, the KGEI station at San Francisco broadcast on Monday to the following effect.

"The Americans are highly grateful to Japan. We have learned through the voices of the American prisoners that they are being warmly treated. Moreover, the dispatches of the International Red Cross Association member, visiting Japan, have declared that the American war prisoners at Zentsuji internment camps are well treated and the Japanese officers in charge of the prisoners capable and kind.

"We Americans deeply appreciate the thoughtfulness of the Japanese authorities, who allowed the Americans in Japan to send their messages here over the radio.

"The American homes are listening every day to the Tokyo broadcast with deep appreciation. The Japanese are almost superior to the Americans in their humanity and uprightness."

The San Francisco broadcast added that the United States is also

(Continued on Page 2)

DUTCH OFFICIALS INTERNED

46 Including Governor-General, Commander in Camp

Domei

BATAVIA, April 16.—Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer, former Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies, Lieutenant-General Poorten, former Commander-in-Chief of the Netherlands East Indies Army, and other high ranking officials of the former Dutch Colonial Government, totaling 46 were interned in a war prisoners' camp immediately on their arrival here this evening by train from Bandoeng.

It is to be recalled that these Netherlands Government leaders had been held in internment at Bandoeng following the surrender of their army on March 9.

BRITAIN WILL ISSUE 'WHITE PAPER' SOON ON INDIAN PROBLEM

Eden Tells Commons Report Shortly Forthcoming—War News Belated

POLLS SHOW OPPOSITION

Hopkins and Marshall Busy in London—Received by King At Buckingham Palace

Domei

BERLIN, April 16.—In reply to interpellations by the House of Commons, Major R. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, announced that the British Government shortly will issue a White Paper on India, according to a German News Agency report received here from Amsterdam today.

Major Eden also said that despite his promise to give a general report on the war situation, he is unable to state definitely when he will be able to make the announcement, the report stated.

New Electoral Set-Back

D.N.B.

MADRID, April 16.—The British Government suffered another setback when War Minister Sir James Grigg, candidate in the electorate of Cardiff, was beaten by an independent candidate according to the paper "Ya". This is a repetition of a similar case which happened in the Gratham district some weeks ago where a Government candidate had been outvoted by an independent. London political circles regard these electoral results as an indication of the steadily growing opposition among the people against the Government which started with the loss of Singapore and which has been growing ever since. The impending changes in the French Government have caused certain pessimism among the people of England who have begun to regard themselves in their dreams as already conquerors of the European continent.

Meet British King

Domei

LISBON, April 15.—Harry L. Hopkins, United States Lease-Lend Administrator, and General George C. Marshall, Chief-of-Staff of the United States Army, were received in audience by King George VI at the Buckingham Palace today, it is reported here from London.

Later during the day, Mr. Hopkins consulted with Dr. Tevfik Rustu Aras, Turkish Ambassador to Great Britain, while General Marshall met with high British military leaders, the report said.

Dr. Wellington Koo, Ambassador to Great Britain from Chungking, also visited Mr. Hopkins today, presumably to discuss East Asian matters as well as to seek a solution to Chungking's grave dilemma of diminishing military supplies caused by strangled supply routes, the dispatch revealed.

BATAAN'S FALL CEMENTS ASIATIC ECONOMIC TASK

F.I.C. Sending Rice, Corn in Exchange for Japanese Products, Yoshizawa Says

The fall of Bataan not only has laid the foundation for an Asiatic economic edifice but it has laid the ground work for successful economic strategy, Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, declared today, according to a Nichi Nichi dispatch from Fukuoka, reported by Domei.

He was scheduled to leave for his post from Fukuoka Thursday but has been delayed because of unfavorable weather conditions.

The Ambassador emphasized that both Thailand and French Indo-China are expected to collaborate fully in creating the Greater East Asiatic Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"French Indo-China has already determined the quantity of rice and corn it will ship to Japan," he stated, "and I will sign an agreement to this effect immediately upon my return to Saigon. In return, she has requested silk, machinery, chemicals and daily necessities from Japan."

KISHI STARTS CAMPAIGN

Leaves for Yamaguchi Constituency—Kaya Will Assist

Nobusuke Kishi, Commerce and Industry Minister, at 3 p.m. Thursday, left for the second electoral district in Yamaguchi Prefecture, his constituency.

He is scheduled to return to the capital at 7:30 a.m. on April 21.

Okinori Kaya, Finance Minister, will leave here at 3 p.m. today for Yamaguchi Prefecture, constituency of Commerce and Industry Minister Kishi, for the purpose of making a series of campaign speeches for Mr. Kishi. He will return to Tokyo Monday afternoon, by the limited express Fuji.

JAPANESE LANDING MOVE ON PANAY IS SUCCESSFUL; CEBU ISLE BEING CLEARED

New Enemy Outpost Being Put Under Control Of Japanese

REMNANTS PURSUED

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS, 11:20 a.m. April 17.—Imperial Army and Navy Forces operating in the Philippines made a successful landing on Cebu on April 10, and also on Panay Island on April 16. Operations on these islands are developing very favorably.

Cebu Remnants Chased

Domei

A JAPANESE ARMY AIR BASE, April 17.—Japanese Forces yesterday morning were driving American-Filipino remnants into the mountainous hinterland to the northeast of Cebu City, air reconnaissance reports revealed at 11 a.m. yesterday.

Meanwhile, Japanese Army bombers, closely cooperating with land forces, pounded enemy positions in that sector.

U.S. Should Leave E. Asia

"America should leave East Asia because her invasion of East Asia is against the will of God," was the opinion of an American reporter of the magazine, Our Army. The war scribe is M. Q. Owen, 29 years old, who was taken prisoner by the Japanese in Bataan Peninsula.

According to a Nichi Nichi dispatch from the Philippines the following is the "Record of Defeat" written by Mr. Owen with his portable typewriter, which he carried to the last urged by professional instinct.

"The Japanese Forces that have driven down Bataan Peninsula have at last conquered the brave, tired American troops who have gone through so many ordeals.

"The Japanese Army is perhaps the strongest in the world, for they have shattered the defense line of the American-Filipino forces, which had been making use of extremely favorable topography.

Too Hot for Them

"The officers of the American forces were literally flabbergasted by the furious bombardment of the Japanese Army aircraft, and the clever daring operations conducted by other attacking units. The fact that all supply routes to the American forces had been completely cut off added to our miserable plight.

"The memory of that one week which followed the commencement of the general attack by the Japanese on April 3 till the fall of Bataan will live through my whole life. Indeed it was a most painful ordeal, the like of which I had never experienced.

"Under the incessant land and air bombardment of the Japanese Forces I felt more and more helpless and downhearted as each day and hour passed.

"I often thought I would strike General Parker on the face. The staff officers, realizing that they were in a hopeless plight, became panic stricken. Nevertheless, they talked about the superiority of the Americans and the British as they drank whiskey during their spare time.

"Comparing the remarkably different characteristics of the Americans and the Japanese at that time, I clearly realized that the Japanese are gifted with almost superhuman power which enables them to accomplish feats far beyond average human ability or what they call 'kami-waza,' meaning work of God. The Americans cannot do that. They have hitherto been too "materialistic."

No Business in E. Asia

"I thought that it might have been a proper time for us to retreat from Asia, because it was against the will of God that the Americans advanced into this part of the world. I thought, it natural that East Asia should be managed by East Asiatics themselves, especially by the Japanese.

"We were indeed wrong when we forced our way into this area, which is naturally the possessions of the Asiatics. And what a miserable defeat it was! The Americans in the Bataan Peninsula had lost every bit of their fighting spirit before the fight was over.

"The deepest impression the American officers received when captured by the Japanese was ease of mind. Indeed we can never forget the kindness the Japanese showed us. They treated us with so much delicious food that we thought we were dreaming.

"Writing this document now, I

(Continued on Page 2)

Conquering Natural Barriers

Through the mountains and jungles of the Bataan Peninsula Imperial Japanese Forces bravely advance, cutting trees, making roads, and building bridges. The natural barriers on which the American and Filipino forces counted upon to check the advance of Japanese Forces was thus conquered. (Photograph censored by the War Ministry)

FOUR BRITISH SCOUTS

Japanese Justice and Mercy Revealed in Treatment Of Enemy Quartet Captured in Campaign Following Hongkong Downfall

The map of the Japanese Empire has unrolled southward, and the history of the world has opened at a new chapter. The stirring words of this new chapter open up a new vista before the readers' eyes, a vista composed of wide stretches of ocean and vast, green jungles; of swift, grey warships ploughing the waves and long, long columns of grey-clad men marching southward; of sleek, silvery bombers streaking through the clouds above and huge iron juggernauts crashing through the forests below; of mighty guns thundering forth their challenge and fortresses going up in smoke and fire.

For a moment, the fierceness of the scenes appalls the readers, but when the smoke and dust of battle have cleared away, they see, shining over the battle-scarred ruins like another star of Bethlehem, the beautiful spirit of justice and mercy that has ever distinguished the Japanese campaigns, and the readers realize that the scenes they have conjured up were not those of a war of destruction, but of a war of construction.

At a time when the enemies of justice are spreading false propaganda about the cruelties of the Japanese to their prisoners, it is not only interesting, but also most opportune that a remarkable story of Japanese justice and mercy has come to light, which proves once and for all the falsity of the enemy reports. This true story has been arranged in narrative form and entitled "The Four British Scouts" by Sergeant Masao Tamai, a graduate of the Tokyo Imperial University, and the younger brother of Ashihei Hino, the famous soldier-writer. Sergeant Tamai participated in the Battle of Hongkong, and is thus fully qualified to relate the stirring story of the "Four British Scouts," as given in the Yomiuri, which follows:

Slept Like Logs

I knocked heavily on the door, and after a slight delay, it opened inward. The room was small, and in the middle were four British soldiers, lying on the pile of blankets we had lent them. My knocking had awakened them, and they turned their heads in my direction. The look of fear which had distinguished them when they first came here had disappeared, and had been replaced by an expression of relief, I might even say, of friendliness. They were still young, but due to their beards they looked like old men.

"Did you have a nice sleep?" I asked.

"Thank you," they replied, "we slept like logs till you woke us up."

The man on the extreme left appeared to be the oldest. He was rubbing his arms together, and appeared to feel absolutely at ease. Dusk was already falling. At eight in the morning they had surrendered, and after devouring the food we had given them they had rolled themselves up in the blankets, and slept like logs till now.

"Is there anything you want?" I asked.

"No, thank you," they said.

The man on the right, who appeared to be the youngest, got up and came toward me.

"In think I have a slight fever," he said, "My head aches like the deuce."

"All right. I'll get the doctor for you."

I called out to Corporal Ishizaki who was resting on the lawn outside. The Corporal belonged to the Red Cross Corps.

Corporal Ishizaki came into the room, and proceeded to examine the prisoner.

"Nothing to be alarmed about," he said, "The man's got a cold, that's all. I'll give him an aspirin."

He took out an aspirin tablet from his case and gave it to the prisoner. "Here you," he said, "take this, and you will soon be all right. Nehbah maindoh."

"Oh, I say," he turned to me, "there's nothing so inconvenient as not knowing another's language."

"Oh, don't worry," I said to him, "Nehbah maindoh is all right." The Corporal's words were rough, but even the prisoners could see that behind this rough veneer lay a heart of sincerity and kindness. They watched us with smiles on their faces.

"What is he saying?" asked the sick man of me.

"He says you've got a cold, and that there is nothing to worry about. All of you are worn out, but if you rest long enough you'll all be well again."

The prisoner breathed a sigh of relief, and swallowed the medicine.

There was the sound of hob-nailed boots outside, and Superior Private Abe and First Class Private Igarashi came in, bearing with them the prisoners' food for the evening. The food was the same as that of the Japanese soldiers.

Corporal Ishizaki turned to me. His manner was quite serious.

"The English have, for long, prid-

(Continued on Page 2)

MEIJI GRIDDERS OUT TO COP CROWN AGAIN

New Rules Announced for Football Season Opening at Meiji Stadium Tomorrow

A record crowd is expected Saturday at the Meiji Shrine stadium where the 1942 intercollegiate football (gaikyu) season opens with a double-header at 1:00 p.m.

The fans, for one thing, will be out to catch their initial glimpse of the Meiji University eleven, which in some of the most spectacular exhibitions of offensive football on record featured by a brilliant passing attack, ran roughshod over all opponents last fall to cop the championship.

While Meiji has lost some of its key men, fundamentally the defending champions under Coach Jun Hanaoka is a veteran team well versed in wide-open football. They still must be considered the fastest and most dangerous eleven in the league.

"Can Meiji be stopped" is the question all fans are asking. The gridsters from Rikkyo will try to provide the answer Saturday when the two clash in the second game of the double-header.

Sharing the fans' interest will be the opener between Waseda and Nichidai. From a competitive point of view, the game appears a natural. The progress shown by the red-jerseyed Nichidai eleven has been amazing to put it mildly. With but two years of football under their belt, they have already scored triumphs that have won the league's respect. It can be recalled that they humbled Keio last fall and have shown sound football in all their games.

Waseda, Nichidai Clash

Last fall, the Waseda-Nichidai game had all the earmarks of a terrific battle. Both elevens had heavy teams with substitutes three deep, and their game was looked forward to as one of the season's standouts; but the clash never took place. School examinations cut short the league's schedule.

Neither team has suffered heavy graduation losses and the addition of new men will see both elevens face the kick-off Saturday on practically even terms. For a season opener, the fans can expect heavy firing right from the opening whistle.

With these tilts tomorrow at the Meiji Shrine stadium, football returns to the same setting where the game was presented for the first time in Japan nearly a decade ago. Almost 10 years have gone by since that day, when through the earnest efforts of a handful of students from several Tokyo colleges, the first football game was played before a gathering of some 10,000.

Gaikyu Progresses Remarkably

Since then gaikyu has made splendid progress here. Many of the original rules have been revised to Nipponize the game, thereby contributing greatly to its steady development. Officiating, which was a heavy drawback in the past to the smooth running of the game, has improved with the passing of each season, and today the games are run by fully competent officials.

The following are the important changes in rules under which gaikyu will be played this season, as announced by the Rules Committee: FORWARD PASS—1. A forward pass will be legal from ANY POINT behind the line of scrimmage.

2. Following a fourth down incomplete pass in the end zone, the ball, for the next series of downs, will be put into play from the point where the pass play started.

TIME—1. The game will be divided into halves. Thus quarters will be eliminated.

2. Each team will be limited to two officially charged time-outs per half

SUBSTITUTION—This will be limited to time-outs and replacing of injured players.

In the past a forward pass to be legal had to been thrown from a point not less than five yards behind the line of scrimmage.

Moreover, a fourth down pass which fell incomplete in the end zone was brought out to the twenty-yard line and a first and ten was given to the offensive team. Under the new rule, the ball will be taken back to the spot where the pass play originated and a first and ten will go to the offensive team.

TO CREATE AVIATION ORGAN

Nation to Further Progress of Aeronautical Science

To contribute to the advancement of aeronautical science and engineering, the Japan Aeronautical Engineering Society will be created here on May 5 with the participation of leading military, governmental and civilian aeronautical experts, Domei reports.

The society proposes to make exhaustive studies of aeronautical science in close cooperation with the Board of Technology and the Japan Aeronautical Association as well as with various private aircraft manufacturers.

The activities of the society are expected to dwell on first, studies of aeronautical science and engineering; second, smoother interchange of ideas and views among aeronautical engineers and scientists; and third, investigation of various scientific and engineering progresses pertaining to aviation.

Study of Japanese Replaces English In Shonan Schools; Nearly All Reopened

Domei

SHONAN CITY, April 16.—With peace and order completely restored in Shonan City, practically all of the schools in the city and in its vicinity have commenced classes.

Twenty-one schools for Malays in the city reopened on April 12, and 10 Indian schools began their studies yesterday. The Chinese schools in the city are scheduled to reopen shortly.

Although there were originally 19 Malay schools in Singapore City and eight others in neighboring islands, several were demolished by fire during the siege of Singapore and the 4,000 pupils are being instructed in alternative shifts, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon, in the 21 buildings which have been reopened.

Of the 17 schools for Indians, only 10 have been reopened up to the present, but the remaining seven are scheduled to recommence studies shortly.

Practically discarding the teaching of English, emphasis will be laid upon the enhancement of the Japanese language. In the Malay schools which reopened on April 12, pupils were heard singing the Japanese national anthem.

All of the English schools in the city will be abolished, and in regard to the education of Chinese, special caution will be taken to educate them to become wholesome and useful citizens of East Asia.

Four British Scouts Get Kind Treatment

(Continued From Page 1)

ed themselves on being the foremost nation on the earth. Pride goeth before a fall, and I am sure they feel their defeat all the more keenly.".

"I quite agree with you," I said.

The Corporal went out and sat down on the grass. "Do you know," he said in a louder voice, "that I think the British fall is the fall of a nation which has learnt to respect material things, and forgotten to respect spiritual things."

"You should be a poet," I said to him.

The last rays of the sinking sun cast a lurid glow on the landscape, and the gentle breeze of evening wafted to our nostrils the faint, exotic smell of sweet-scented flowers.

Capture Is Told

The morning air was still bitingly cold when the four British scouts had fallen into our hands. It was New Year's Day, and we were hastening to the parade ground for the ceremony. Immediately behind our barracks was a high cliff, separated from the barracks by a moat.

As we were lining up for the ceremony, four men came out of the moat and walked toward us. They were British soldiers.

At first, we could not make out who they were, for they were extremely dirty, and their faces were so overgrown with hair that they looked more like wild beasts than men.

The man in the lead was waving a white handkerchief, and by this we knew that they had come to surrender.

They were taken to the guardhouse. When the ceremony was over I went to see them. The N.C.O. of the guard could speak English, and he had made all the necessary arrangements with the Commissariat. The prisoners were already eating the food that had been set before them.

I conducted a simple cross-examination.

"Where have you been hiding all this time?"

"In the hills behind here."

"For how long?"

"About three weeks."

"What, as soon as the war broke out?"

"We were sent out as scouts on December 12."

I thought it was not time for a minute cross-examination, and changed the subject.

"It must have been very cold in the hills. Where did you sleep last night?"

"Somewhere in the hills behind this place."

"Sir," one of the soldiers in the guard-house came forward. "The prisoners have been asking for some hot coffee. They want that above all things. They have an extravagant way of thinking, these prisoners."

"I think it is better to let them rest, for they are tired," I said. Blankets and overcoats were at once brought, and the prisoners were put into this small room, where they had slept the whole day long.

The sunset glow disappeared, and dusk fell. Stars began to twinkle in the night sky, and as I looked at them, I breathed a hearty prayer of thanks for the infinite blessing of being born a Japanese.

Prisoners Are Quizzed

The prisoners were lined up before my desk. For three weeks they had been roaming the hills, without knowing that Hongkong had fallen.

"What is your name?" I asked.

"Walter James Fardjeon Gardener."

"Birthplace?"

"Maypole, Aireshire, Scotland."

"Profession?"

"Farming. I used to work in the Hongkong Darby plantation."

"Are you a farmer?"

"No, I am a technician. I specialized in science at my university."

I looked carefuly at the prisoner. Something in his appearance attracted my attention. His hair and beard were black, and there was a suggestion of the Oriental in his face and manner.

"Age?"

"Twenty-six."

"When did you come to Hongkong?"

"January, 1938 In April of the same year I was mobilized in the Volunteer Corps. Every one of us, under the Hongkong Government, had to enrol in the Corps."

"Even foreigners?"

"Yes. Even Russians, Portuguese and Frenchmen. The Chinese were excepted."

"When was the general mobilization?"

"December 8 last year."

"Rank?"

"Being volunteers, we have no rank. I am a Private. I was put into the Scouting Corps."

"What were you doing till you surrendered?"

"On the 10th the four of us were sent out on a scouting expedition. Due to the rapid advance of the Japanese Forces we lost all contact with the main army, and when we came back to Kowloon the Japanese were already here."

"Was that why you were roaming about the hills?"

"Yes. We held out as long as we could, till December 31."

"Did you know of the fall of Hongkong?"

"No. We came back because the sound of gun-fire had ceased. When did the Japanese land on Hongkong?"

"We landed here on the 18th of December. On the 25th the Governor surrendered, and all the soldiers were disarmed."

"What happened to the soldiers who threw down their arms?"

"They are in good care. Some of them are in Manchoukuo."

The prisoner remained silent. I continued to question him.

(To Be Continued)

U.S. Lauds Kindness Given to Prisoners

(Continued From Page 1)

kindly treating the Japanese there.

It was recently reported from Hongkong that Major-General Maltby ex-Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in Hongkong, requested the Japanese authorities on the spot to allow him to broadcast to England.

Attacks Eden's Statement

He is said to have declared in his radio speech that the British war prisoners in Hongkong are being accorded humane treatment and that the statement made by Major R. Anthony Eden, the British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons on March 10, was false.

Meanwhile, the Australian broadcast recently revealed the statement made by Major-General Henry Gordon Bennet ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Australian Forces in Malaya, to the effect that the propaganda publicized by Foreign Secretary Eden was complete fabrication and that, considering from the first-hand facts he witnessed in Malaya, it was unimaginable that the Japanese committed such mean, shameful acts as stated by the Foreign Secretary.

In connection with his broadcast, other sources reveal, a dispute arose between Britain and the authorities of Australia.

R.A.F. RAIDS N. FRANCE

Seen as Creating Trouble to Mar Cabinet Reshuffle

Domei

LISBON, April 15.—British air forces, consisting of bombers and fighting planes, today raided the northern part of France in two successive waves, according to London dispatches received here.

The dispatches said, three British planes were lost during the attack.

It was also disclosed that another British air raid was made on Northern France at dawn today.

It was reported that successive British air raids apparently were made to bring on internal disturbances in France on the occasion of the forthcoming reorganization of the French Cabinet following the return of Pierre Laval to Vichy.

8,000 Axis Citizens Nabbed in America; Japanese Most Hit

(Continued From Page 1)

of Japan.

President Harding, the journal stated, "made a mess of his career" by the oil scandal, and President Coolidge, once popular for the Coolidge boom, was responsible for the worst social corruption in the United States.

The journal continued that the maladministration of President Hoover was the direct cause of the 1929 financial crisis of the United States, and "now has come the blunder of President Roosevelt."

"It seems that all the Presidents of the United States since the World War I apparently were destined to failure," the Yomiuri concluded.

RITES FOR INDIAN PATRIOTS

Thailand Honors 4 Delegates Killed In Plane Accident

Domei

BANGKOK, April 16.—Memorial services for Swami Satyananda Puri and Sirdar Pritam Singh, Indian representatives from Thailand, and Mr. Aiyer and Mr. Agnam, Indian representatives from Malaya, who met death in an airplane disaster on March 24 en route to Tokyo to attend the conference of the Indian Independence League, will be held here from 4 p.m.

'BIG 6' BALL SEASON OPENING THIS WEEK

University Players Report Beginning of Spring Activities At Meiji Shrine

With the opening of the spring baseball season only two days away, all members of the Big Six University Baseball League, including coaches and authorities totaling 200, Thursday morning, paid their respects at the Meiji Shrine.

Led by the authorities, Waseda, Keio, Meiji, Rikkyo, Hosei and Tokyo Imperial teams marched to the Shrine where the opening of baseball season was reported.

On April 18, after the opening ceremonies at noon, Waseda, titleholder of the fall season last year, will clash with Tokyo Imperials, perennial cellar champs, while Keio will cross bats with Hosei in the second game of the doubleheader.

The schedule for the season follows:

April 19
Keio vs Hosei
Waseda vs Tokyo Imperial

April 25
Meiji vs Rikkyo
Waseda vs Hosei

April 26
Waseda vs Hosei
Meiji vs Rikkyo

May 2
Keio vs Tokyo Imperial
Meiji vs Hosei

May 3
Meiji vs Hosei
Keio vs Tokyo Imperial

May 9
Keio vs Rikkyo
Meiji vs Tokyo Imperial

May 10
Meiji vs Tokyo Imperial
Keio vs Rikkyo

May 16
Waseda vs Rikkyo
Hosei vs Tokyo Imperial

May 17
Hosei vs Tokyo Imperial
Waseda vs Rikkyo

May 23
Keio vs Meiji
Rikkyo vs Tokyo Imperial

May 24
Rikkyo vs Tokyo Imperial
Keio vs Meiji

May 30
Waseda vs Meiji
Rikkyo vs Hosei

May 31
Rikkyo vs Hosei
Waseda vs Meiji

June 6
Waseda vs Keio

June 7
Waseda vs Keio

Japanese Successful In Landing on Panay

(Continued From Page 1)

keenly realize that the difference of military strength between America and Japan is due to the difference between the philisophies of the two peoples, Japanese spiritualism and American materialism.

Hino Describes Bataan

Sergeant Katsunori Tamai, a noted soldier-author, who gained fame through the publication of his books "Wheat and Soldier", "Mud and Soldier", and other works relating to the China Affair under his pen-name, Ashihei Hino, wrote of the Bataan Peninsula operations in which he participated as a member of the Military Intelligence Corps.

"Standing at the summit of Mount Mariveles," he writes, "I could get a glimpse of the whole peninsula overlooking Manila Bay to the east and the China Sea to the west. The air was fresh, and silvery clouds hung low over the peak of the mountain luxuriant with tropical growth.

"It was unthinkable that somewhere on this beautiful mountain, tens of thousands of enemy soldiers were cleaning their gun barrels in preparation to turn the entire scene into a bloody battle ground.

"Then it came. Our guns started barking at the enemy position and they continued for days and nights. All the towns and villages lying between San Fernando and Palanga were reduced to ashes as the heavy cannon shells wrought havoc with each district. Nearly all the trees and bamboos in the dense forest were mowed down by the cannon shells.

"It seems that the enemy was supplied with an unlimited quantity of ammunition, but their food supply was, from all indications, far from sufficient.

Food Shortage Was Acute

"According to the captives taken on Mount Mariveles means of communication with the main force in the rear was cut off so that no food was available. It was considered fortunate, the prisoners said if they had two square meals a day. At first, they killed water buffalo and pigs to satisfy their hunger, but when these were no longer available, they had to be content with one meal a day, and some times, none.

"At one time, we could hear a sound, apparently hulling rice, about 30 meters away. At first, we believed it was the natives taking refuge in the mountain, but it was found later that they were enemy soldiers. Another captive said that the sight of the shells made him sick. He wanted to find something to eat but all he could see was the pile of shells. He could not very well chew them so he fired away blindly in his rage.

"I served for two years on the China front, but never did I see such a difficult battlefield as the Bataan Peninsula. The mountain range, thick with century old trees were full of ravines and precipices and moreover, the lower part of these trees were entwined, like a close meshed sieve, with ivy, making it impossible to get a clear visibility ahead.

"However, the Americans and Filipinos were trained for years in these districts and it seemed they knew every nook and corner of the mountain range. They must have had some kind of a mark for the shells fell in our vicinity fairly accurately.

"At some places, the jungle was so thick that it was absolutely impossible to see five meters away, and often our patrols came face to face with the enemy scouts. These conditions continued until April 3, the day on which a major offensive was launched by our forces.

Japanese Start Offensive

"The day the general offensive started will remain forever in my memory. From early in the morning, our air units zoomed overhead while our batteries started to fire simultaneously. The roar of guns was so terrific that it actually shook the whole mountain.

"No sooner had a large formation of air units flown overhead than we heard terrific explosions in the direction of Mt. Samat. The same procedure was repeated well into the day, nearly the entire section of Mt. Samat had been turned into a sea of flame.

"From where I stood, I could only see columns of smoke and raging flames but a lump came up to my throat every time I imagined that amidst the explosions and bursting of shells, our brave and gallant officers and men were throwing away their lives, charging into the enemy lines.

"I learned later that the cooperation between the artillery and the shock troops was most close in smashing the strong enemy defense line near the Tarisai River. The distance between the Japanese and the enemy was no more than 160 meters, but due to the dense jungle visibility was almost nil.

"A few minutes before our shock troops went into action, the artillery pounded the enemy line relentlessly. The shock troops, crawling toward the enemy, could almost feel the shells whizzing overhead.

"As they came as close as 10 meters to the enemy, firing suddenly ceased, and the shock troops charged into the line from the openings made by the heavy bombardment.

Is Volcanic Mountain

"Mariveles is a volcanic mountain and the path is not soil but hardened lava and volcanic ashes. As we progressed, the dust caused by the ashes hid the soldiers in the front. Due to the blazing sun, the water in our flasks actually boiled in about 30 minutes.

"In spite of these difficulties, the Japanese soldiers continued their surging advance and conquering countless obstacles and smashing through the stubborn resistance of the American-Filipino forces, finally brought them to their knees on April 9, only seven days after the major offensive was launched.

"One group came forth with a white flag attached to a stick and surrendered. Others followed, and soon, groups of 300 to 500 husky enemy soldiers were seen being led away to the concentration camps by two or three small Japanese soldiers.

"One soldier, his uniform torn and covered with dust, said to me jokingly: 'I guess the American soldiers are wondering why they have been beaten by these small, raggedly dressed Japanese soldiers.'

Enemy Surrender Disorderly

"The manner of surrender of the defenders of Bataan Peninsula was indeed strange. They surrendered in a disorderly manner.

"A division-commander, deserted by his men, was found loitering in the woods, while at another place a group of soldiers surrendered without their commander. They said that their superior officer had fled long ago.

"Thus, the whole of Bataan Peninsula has been wiped clean of the enemy forces, leaving only those who are still continuing their futile resistance on Corregidor.

"In a forest on the peninsula, not far away from a road running along the east coast, stands an American field hospital where the enemy soldiers wounded in the battle are being given medical treatment.

"But their own comrades, besieged in Corregidor, the small island not far away from Mariveles, are firing away at the hospital, killing the soldiers who fought for Corregidor. A strange irony of fate, indeed!"

DARLAN IN ACTIVE SERVICE

Commander of French Navy Gets Title as General of Fleet

D.N.B.

VICHY, April 16.—The French official bulletin of April 15 published a decree according to which Admiral Darlan, Commander-in-Chief of the French naval forces, remains in active service without age limit in the first position of the naval officers of the General Staff with the title and the competencies of a General of the Fleet.

Social & General

The French Ambassador and Mrs. Arsene-Henry after a short stay in Kyoto have returned to Tokyo.

Madame Arsene-Henry will be at-home today as usual.

The Argentine Consulate, Yokohama, has announced that direct telephone connection has been installed and that the number is Honkyoku (2) 5343.

Notice of the following church services has been made; Sunday, April 19, at 10 a.m. German Evangelistic Service at the Kobe Union Church, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Liemar Hennig.

LOCATED A short distance east of the HANKYU (UMEDA) — OSAKA
DAIICHI HOTEL
TEL. KITA 4127, 4128, 4129

Press Comments

Friday, April 17

NICHI NICHI—Japanese-Soviet Relations and Disappointment of America and Britain
ASAHI—Permanent Treaty Needed Urgently
YOMIURI—Self-Sufficiency Plan for Cotton

Japanese-Soviet Relations and Disappointment of America And Britain

NICHI NICHI—It is reported here that Japanese fishery interests have succeeded in obtaining 14 fishery lots in the Soviet maritime provinces at the auction held on April 15 at Vladivostok. In other words, the Japanese will again be able to carry on their fishing in those fishing grounds, the lease of which expired recently.

In view of the spirit of the Japanese-Soviet Fisheries Convention, it is only a matter of course and there is no reason for us to rejoice particularly at this report. We however, believe it is quite significant as it actually denies the malicious Anglo-American propaganda concerning the aggravation of Japanese-Soviet relations and, moreover, indicates the failure of their insistent maneuvers for the alienation of Japan and the Soviet Union.

In the Japanese-Soviet fishery relations in the past several years, we can recall in 1939 that the Soviet Union held its auction on March 17 without any notice to the Japanese side and the fourth fishery modus vivendi was concluded on April 2. In the same year, the closing of 40 fishing grounds took place. In other years, too, there were numbers of troubles in connection with the auction of fishery lots.

Quite different from the previous years, the auction of fishery grounds this year was held after the conclusion of the modus vivendi and ended in a satisfactory manner. This fact alone will be enough proof to indicate that Japanese-Soviet relations are not turning from bad to worse as have been hoped for by the United States and Britain.

The press in the Soviet Union, which always most faithfully reflects the attitudes of the Government and the Comintern, has recently been publishing fair and just comments concerning Japan and the situation surrounding this country.

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the conclusion of the Japanese-Soviet Neutrality Pact on April 13, the Pravda, official organ of the Communist Party, for example, expressed enthusiastic opinion concerning the adjustment of Japanese-Soviet relations and declared that the Japanese-Soviet Neutrality Pact will retain its importance to the people of the two countries particularly under the prevailing complicated, delicate international situation.

For the mutual interests of the two countries, the Japanese-Soviet relations will be readjusted on the basis of the Neutrality Pact. Both the United States and Britain, the defeated nations as they are, have no power to alter such tendencies existing between this country and the Soviet Union.

Permanent Treaty Needed Urgently

ASAHI—Despite tireless efforts by Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, former Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union, during his tenure of office during the past year and a half, the conclusion of a permanent fishery treaty was not possible.

On March 20, just before his departure from the Soviet Union, however, the seventh modus vivendi, valid for one year, was signed at Kuibishev. In accordance to the provisions of the pact, the auction of fishery grounds was held at Vladivostok on April 15, in which the Japanese interests succeeded in obtaining 14 lots.

A permanent treaty was to be signed in the autumn of 1936. Immediately before its conclusion, however, the Soviet Government, on the pretext of "incomplete domestic procedures," refused to sign. It was simply because the Soviets entertained suspicion concerning the conclusion of the Japanese-German Anti-Comintern Pact.

At the same time, the Soviet desires to avoid troubles between Japan and Manchoukuo were indicated in the repeated conclusions of modus vivendi at the end of each year. We can also see it in the signing of the Neutrality Pact in spring last year when Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka visited the Soviet capital.

We have witnessed great changes in the international situation surrounding Japan and the Soviet Union in recent years. Although it was seriously affected by the outbreak of the German-Soviet War and the War of Greater East Asia, the Japanese-Soviet relations at present rather seem to be in a quiet condition. The continuation of such a situation entirely depends on the attitudes of the Governments and people of the two countries, particularly that of the Soviet Union.

In this connection, General Tatekawa, who returned to the capital on April 12 from the Soviet Union, stated in his interview that the Soviet Union is now fully occupied with the war against Germany.

Both in the editorial of the Pravda and comments of the Tass News Agency on April 13 on the occasion of the first anniversary of the signing of the Japanese-Soviet Neutrality Pact, we could easily see the fact that the Government and people are devoting themselves solely for the prosecution of the German-Soviet War and avoiding being dragged in the War of Greater East Asia.

In their comments, they made it clear that the Soviet Union will strictly observe non-aggression on the basis of the existing Neutrality Pact and at the same time expects Japan to adhere to the same policy. They also stated that the recent extension of validity of the Japanese-Soviet Fisheries Convention is nothing but an indication of the Soviet readiness to maintain normal relations with Japan.

Although we fully appreciate such views and attitudes of the Soviet Union, we wonder why it does not conclude a permanent treaty concerning the fishing in northern waters. If the Soviet authorities are really desirous of maintaining "normal relations" with Japan, they must, we believe, reflect gravely over their attitude and take most appropriate steps for the adjustment of relations with this country.

Self-Sufficiency Plan for Cotton

YOMIURI—For the establishment of a self-sufficiency system for cotton within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, a special conference was recently sponsored by the Overseas Ministry and the Japan Cotton Association. Attended by representatives from Chosen, Taiwan, Kwantung Territory, Manchoukuo, North and Central China, Thailand and the southern regions, they exchanged views unreservedly concerning measures for the rapid increase of cotton production in the planting of cotton in the southern regions under military administration. At the same meeting, the Army authorities disclosed a five-year plan for cotton raising in the South, which made clear the self-sufficiency system of cotton in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

We believe there are three significant points in the self-sufficiency plan for cotton in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Firstly, it means the securing of fiber resource which is the weakest of all resources in the sphere, although the plan is to be completed with the inclusion of British India and Australia in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Since we cannot hope for much in China on cotton because of the urgency of food production in that country, much importance is attached to the production of cotton in the southern regions.

Secondly, the cotton plan in the South will mean the reorganization of agriculture in those regions. Readjustment, for example is needed between cotton and the production of sugar and other foodstuffs. Since there will be multiple technical difficulties in effecting such an agricultural reorganization, unusual efforts must be made by the cotton industrialists by the aid of the authorities concerned.

Thirdly, it will contribute much to the trading in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The production of raw cotton in the southern regions will enable cotton spinning facilities in this country to start their activities again. The export of fiber goods to Thailand, French Indo-China and other southern regions will contribute to the adjustment of trade relations with those countries.

What we must remember in this connection is the fact that the heavy and chemical industries must still be given preference to the fiber industry.

Japan Times & Advertiser
Published by
The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, 1chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku
Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, [illegible], 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo[illegible]" Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1778.
YOKOHAMA, 157 Yamashita-cho. Tel Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku; Tel Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00 one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire; Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Dr. S. UCHITOMI
DENTAL SURGEON
X-Ray Diagnosis—Plate & Bridge Work General Dental Works
5th floor, KOGIN BLDG. Opposite the Motomachi 1-chome tramcar stop, Kobe. Tel.: Sann. 1117

BOUGHT & SOLD
At Good Prices
TYPEWRITERS and CALCULATORS
INAHARA SHOTEN
170 Sannomiya-cho, 1-chome, Kobe
Tel.: San. 2192 & 3771

For Rent

A number of well-built 5 to 7-room houses in and out of Kobe for immediate rent.

One good-sized office room at Higashi-machi former Settlement).

APPLY TO
H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.
Estate Agents, Patent Agent and Solicitors
37 AKASHI-MACHI, KOBE
Telephone: San. 789, 1423 & 1924
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya

What is new and smart for the dining room? What adds charm to a well served meal?
A DEAGAN DINNER CHIME!
Smart and practical in the extreme, with sweet, mellow tones.
H. KIDO CO.
Shimoyamate-dori 7-chome, Kobe.
Tel.: Motomachi 2883.

THE
Sumitomo Bank
LIMITED

Capital Subscribed ¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve 60,710,000

HOME OFFICES:
Osaka, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto.

FOREIGN OFFICES:
London, New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Shanghai and Dairen.

AFFILIATED BANKS:
The Sumitomo Bank of Hawaii, Honolulu.
The Sumitomo Bank of Seattle, Seattle, Wash.
The Sumitomo Bank of California, Sacramento, Cal.

KOBE BRANCH:
SAKAYE-MACHI 1-CHOME
Tel.: Sannomiya (3) 41-44
KYOTO BRANCH:
Tel.: Honkyoku (2) 211.

Young King
BARBER SHOP
Young-Ken
HAIR-CUT, SHAVING AND SHAMPOO .... 80 Sen (No Tips)
UPSTAIRS OF THE LOHMEYER'S RESTAURANT
Tel: (57) 1391

THE SANWA BANK, LTD.
President: SADAHIKO NAKANE
Vice-President: Kiyohide Okano
Managing Directors:
Kenji Marukawa, Miki Yamada, Sadakuni Kato, Shigekazu Ono
Capital Subscribed .. ¥ 107,200,000
Capital Paid-up 72,200,000
Reserve Funds 50,360,000
Deposits (31/12/'41) .. 3,204,712,251
HEAD OFFICE: Imabashi 3-chome, Osaka
KOBE BRANCH: Sakaye-machi 2-chome
155 Branches and 47 sub-offices throughout Japan
Correspondents; All Principal Cities at Home and Abroad

Office: .... 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: .... MASAO TAKAHASHI